



**IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN**  
***BALANCE OF PAYMENTS***

**SUKU KETIGA/THIRD QUARTER**

**2013**

**MALAYSIA**

**JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA**

## **KATA PENGANTAR**

Laporan ini memaparkan anggaran imbangan pembayaran suku tahunan Malaysia bagi **suku tahun ketiga, 2013**. Data bagi tempoh sebelumnya bermula 2005 juga dimuatkan di dalam penerbitan ini.

Penyusunan anggaran ini adalah berdasarkan garis panduan yang terkandung dalam Manual Imbangan Pembayaran dan Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa Edisi Keenam (BPM6) oleh Tabung Kewangan Antarabangsa (IMF).

Untuk memudahkan lagi kefahaman, nota teknikal yang antara lain meliputi skop, liputan, rangka, konsep dan definisi bagi anggaran tersebut ada dimuatkan di dalam penerbitan ini. Diharap nota berkenaan akan memberi manfaat kepada para pengguna.

Saya ingin merakamkan penghargaan kepada semua pihak yang telah memberikan kerjasama dan bantuan dalam membekalkan data yang diperlukan. Ulasan dan cadangan ke arah memperbaiki lagi laporan ini pada masa hadapan amatlah dihargai.

**DR. HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HASAN**

Ketua Perangkawan

Malaysia

November, 2013

## **PREFACE**

This report presents quarterly balance of payments estimates for Malaysia for the **third quarter of 2013**. Data for previous periods starting 2005 are also presented in this publication.

The compilation of the estimates is based on the guidelines of the Sixth Edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

To facilitate greater understanding, technical notes relating to the scope, coverage, frame, concepts and definitions of the estimates are available in this publication. It is hoped that users will find these notes useful.

I wish to express our appreciation to all parties concerned for their co-operation and assistance in providing the required data. Comments and suggestions towards improving future issues of this report would be greatly appreciated.

**DR. HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HASAN**

Chief Statistician

Malaysia

November, 2013

**JADUAL TARIKH PENGELUARAN PENERBITAN**  
**IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN SUKU TAHUNAN, 2013**  
*SCHEDULE OF RELEASE DATES FOR*  
*BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PUBLICATION QUARTERLY, 2013*

<b>Suku Tahun Rujukan</b> <i>Reference Quarter</i>	<b>Tarikh Penerbitan</b> <i>Publication Date</i>
<b>Suku Pertama 2013</b> <i>First Quarter 2013</i>	<b>15 Mei 2013</b> <i>15 May 2013</i>
<b>Suku Kedua 2013</b> <i>Second Quarter 2013</i>	<b>21 Ogos 2013</b> <i>21 August 2013</i>
<b>Suku Ketiga 2013</b> <i>Third Quarter 2013</i>	<b>15 November 2013</b> <i>15 November 2013</i>
<b>Suku Keempat 2013</b> <i>Fourth Quarter 2013</i>	<b>12 Februari 2014</b> <i>12 February 2014</i>

Kenyataan akhbar dihantar kepada pihak media pada tarikh pengeluaran dengan masa embargo ditetapkan bagi penyiaran. Kenyataan akhbar tersebut disiarkan selepas masa embargo di laman web Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (<http://www.statistics.gov.my>).

*A press statement is issued to the media on the date of release with a specified embargo time for release. The press statement is posted after the embargo time on the website of the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (<http://www.statistics.gov.my>).*

## SINGKATAN/ABBREVIATIONS

BNM	:	Bank Negara Malaysia/ <i>Central Bank of Malaysia</i>
BOP	:	Imbangan Pembayaran/ <i>Balance of Payments</i>
BPM6	:	Manual Imbangan Pembayaran Edisi Keenam/ <i>Balance of Payments Manual Sixth Edition</i>
DOSM	:	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia/ <i>Department of Statistics Malaysia</i>
DIA	:	Pelaburan Langsung Di Luar Negeri/ <i>Direct Investment Abroad</i>
DIE	:	Enterpris Pelaburan Langsung/ <i>Direct Investment Enterprise</i>
f	:	muktamad/ <i>final</i>
FDI	:	Pelaburan Langsung Asing Di Luar Negeri/ <i>Foreign Direct Investment</i>
FDIR	:	Hubungan Pelaburan Langsung Asing/ <i>Foreign Direct Investment Relationship</i>
H	:	Separuh tahun/ <i>Half yearly</i>
IMF	:	Tabung Kewangan Antarabangsa/ <i>International Monetary Fund</i>
KDNK	:	Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar
p	:	permulaan/ <i>preliminary</i>
r	:	disemak/ <i>revised</i>
RM	:	Ringgit Malaysia
S	:	Suku tahun
t.t.t.l.	:	tidak tercatat di tempat lain
cth	:	contoh
dll	:	dan lain-lain
c.i.f.	:	<i>cost, insurance, and freight</i>
E&O	:	<i>Errors and Omissions</i>
etc	:	<i>etcetera</i>
e.g.	:	<i>example</i>
f.o.b.	:	<i>free on board</i>
GDP	:	<i>Gross Domestic Product</i>
n.i.e.	:	<i>not included elsewhere</i>
Q	:	<i>Quarter</i>

### NOTA/NOTE

Jumlah angka-angka komponen mungkin tidak bersamaan dengan angka jumlah kecil atau jumlah besar disebabkan pembundaran.

*The sum of component figures may not tally with the sub-total or total figures due to rounding.*

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**PRESTASI SUKU TAHUNAN  
IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN SUKU KETIGA 2013**

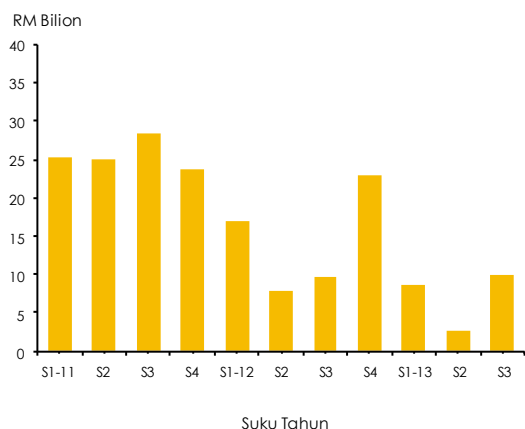
*QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE  
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS THIRD QUARTER 2013*

# IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN

## SUKU KETIGA 2013

### AKAUN SEMASA

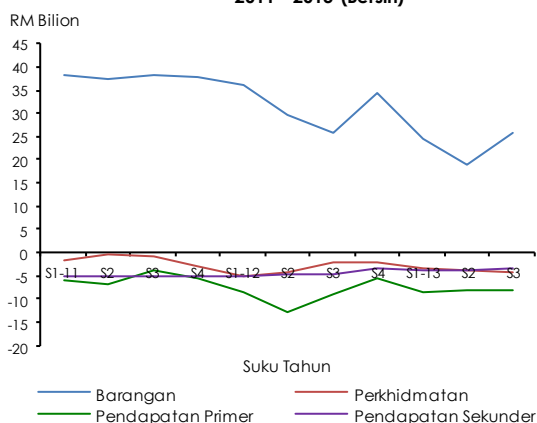
Carta 1: Akaun Semasa, 2011 - 2013 (Bersih)



Imbangan Akaun Semasa merekodkan lebihan yang lebih tinggi RM9.8 bilion bagi tempoh Julai - September 2013 berbanding RM2.6 bilion pada suku tahun sebelumnya. Lebihan yang lebih tinggi disumbangkan oleh:

- lebihan yang lebih tinggi pada akaun barangan RM25.8 bilion (S2 2013: RM18.7 bilion);
- defisit yang lebih rendah pada akaun pendapatan primer RM8.1 bilion (S2 2013: -RM8.4 bilion); dan
- defisit yang lebih rendah pada akaun pendapatan sekunder RM3.5 bilion (S2 2013: -RM4.1 bilion).

Carta 2: Akaun Semasa mengikut Komponen, 2011 - 2013 (Bersih)



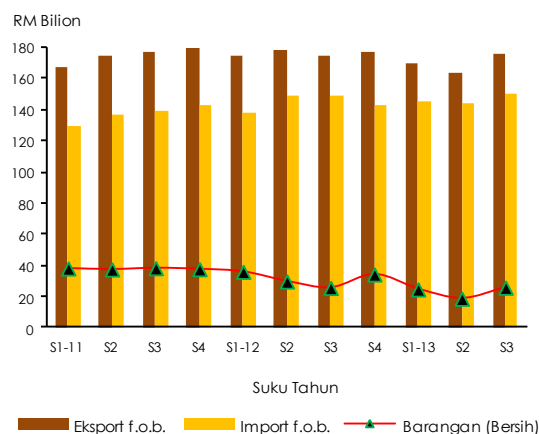
Sementara itu, akaun perkhidmatan merekodkan defisit yang lebih tinggi RM4.3 bilion (S2 2013: -RM3.7 bilion).

Tahun-ke-tahun, lebihan pada akaun semasa meningkat sebanyak 2.0 peratus daripada RM9.7 bilion pada suku sama tahun lepas. Ini terutamanya disebabkan oleh defisit yang lebih rendah pada akaun pendapatan primer dan sekunder.

Pada tempoh Januari - September 2013, imbangan akaun semasa menunjukkan lebihan yang lebih rendah iaitu RM21.1 bilion daripada RM34.4 bilion pada tempoh yang sama 2012. Ini disebabkan oleh lebihan yang lebih rendah pada akaun barangan iaitu RM69.1 bilion (Januari - September 2012: RM91.3 bilion).

### Akaun Barangan

Carta 3: Akaun Barangan, 2011 - 2013



Pada suku berakhir September 2013, akaun barangan mencatatkan lebihan yang lebih tinggi RM25.8 bilion daripada RM18.7 bilion suku lepas, yang mana:



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- eksport f.o.b. merekodkan RM175.9 bilion daripada RM163.2 bilion suku lepas. Eksport terutamanya disumbangkan oleh barangan elektrik & elektronik, minyak sawit & hasil keluaran minyak sawit dan gas asli cecair (LNG). Tiga destinasi utama eksport ialah Republik Rakyat China, Singapura dan Jepun.
- import f.o.b. mencatatkan RM150.1 bilion daripada RM144.5 bilion pada suku lepas. Import terutamanya disumbangkan oleh barang perantaraan. Tiga sumber utama import ialah Republik Rakyat China, Singapura dan Jepun.

Tahun-ke-tahun, akaun barangan merekodkan lebih yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM0.2 bilion daripada RM25.6 bilion setahun lalu. Ini disebabkan oleh peningkatan eksport f.o.b. sebanyak RM1.5 bilion.

Secara kumulatif untuk tiga suku tahun pertama, lebih akaun barangan mencatatkan RM69.1 bilion, berkurang sebanyak RM22.2 bilion daripada RM91.3 bilion dalam tempoh yang sama 2012. Ini terutamanya disumbangkan eksport f.o.b. yang turun sebanyak RM18.0 bilion kepada RM508.5 bilion daripada RM526.5 bilion dan import f.o.b. meningkat kepada RM439.3 bilion daripada RM435.1 bilion.

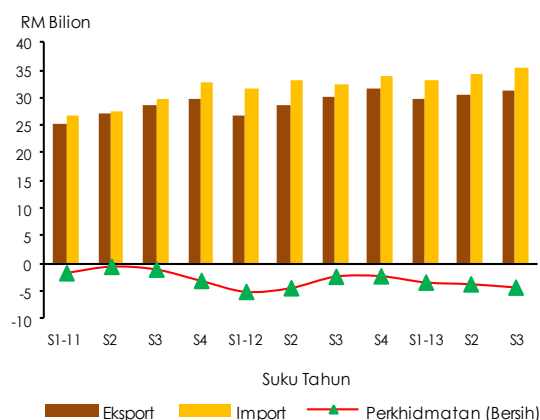
### Akaun Perkhidmatan

Pada S3 2013, eksport perkhidmatan meningkat sebanyak 2.5 peratus kepada RM31.3 bilion daripada RM30.5 bilion pada

S2 2013, terutamanya terdiri daripada komponen berikut:

- perjalanan RM15.8 bilion (S2 2013: RM16.5 bilion);
- perkhidmatan perniagaan lain RM7.6 bilion (S2 2013: RM6.4 bilion);
- pengangkutan RM3.7 bilion (S2 2013: RM3.4 bilion); dan
- perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat RM2.1 bilion (S2 2013: RM2.3 bilion).

Carta 4: Akaun Perkhidmatan, 2011 - 2013



Sementara itu, import perkhidmatan meningkat sebanyak 3.9 peratus kepada RM35.6 bilion daripada RM34.2 bilion suku lepas, yang mana:

- pengangkutan RM11.7 bilion (S2 2013: RM11.0 bilion);
- perjalanan RM9.3 bilion (S2 2013: RM9.2 bilion);
- perkhidmatan perniagaan lain RM6.6 bilion (S2 2013: RM6.7 bilion); dan

## IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN

### SUKU KETIGA 2013

- perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat RM2.6 bilion (S2 2013: RM2.4 bilion).

Pada asas bersih, akaun perkhidmatan merekodkan bayaran bersih yang lebih tinggi RM4.3 bilion (S2 2013: -RM3.7 bilion).

Tahun-ke-tahun, eksport perkhidmatan merekodkan terimaan yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM1.2 bilion (4.0 peratus) daripada RM30.1 bilion pada tempoh sama tahun lepas. Sementara itu, import merekodkan bayaran yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM3.2 bilion (9.8 peratus) daripada RM32.4 bilion.

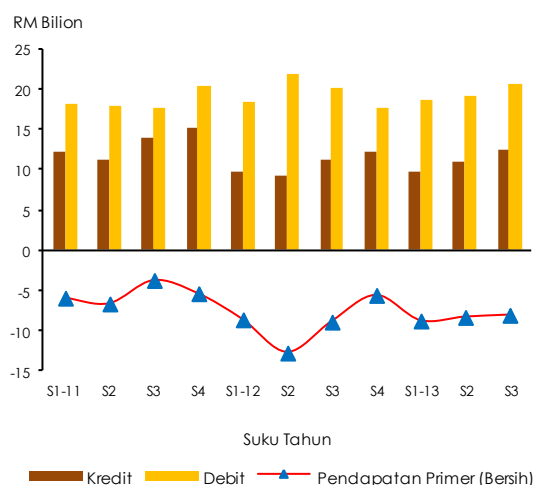
Pada sembilan bulan pertama 2013, eksport akaun perkhidmatan meningkat kepada RM91.6 bilion daripada RM85.4 bilion pada tempoh sama 2012. Begitu juga, import perkhidmatan meningkat kepada RM103.0 bilion daripada RM97.2 bilion. Ini menyebabkan bayaran bersih yang lebih rendah pada akaun perkhidmatan sebanyak 3.8 peratus, untuk mencatatkan RM11.3 bilion daripada RM11.8 bilion.

#### Akaun Pendapatan Primer

Pada suku semasa, sejumlah RM12.5 bilion telah dicatatkan oleh terimaan pendapatan primer (kredit) berbanding RM10.9 bilion pada S2 2013, di mana:

- pampasan pekerja RM1.1 bilion (S2 2013: RM1.1 bilion); dan
- pendapatan pelaburan RM11.4 bilion (S2 2013: RM9.9 bilion).

Carta 5: Akaun Pendapatan Primer, 2011 - 2013



Pendapatan pelaburan diperoleh daripada:

- pelaburan langsung RM6.1 bilion (S2 2013: RM4.8 bilion), terutamanya dijana daripada sektor minyak & gas dan kewangan & insurans;
- pelaburan portfolio RM0.6 bilion (S2 2013: RM1.4 bilion); dan
- pelaburan lain RM4.7 bilion (S2 2013: RM3.7 bilion).

Sementara itu, bayaran pendapatan primer (debit) mencatatkan RM20.6 bilion daripada RM19.3 bilion pada S2 2013, di mana:

- pampasan pekerja RM2.1 bilion (S2 2013: RM2.0 bilion); dan
- pendapatan pelaburan RM18.5 bilion (S2 2013: RM17.3 bilion).

Bayaran bagi pendapatan pelaburan adalah daripada:

- pelaburan langsung RM14.3 bilion

## IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN SUKU KETIGA 2013

(S2 2013: RM12.9 bilion), terutamanya dijana daripada sektor pembuatan, minyak & gas dan kewangan & insurans;

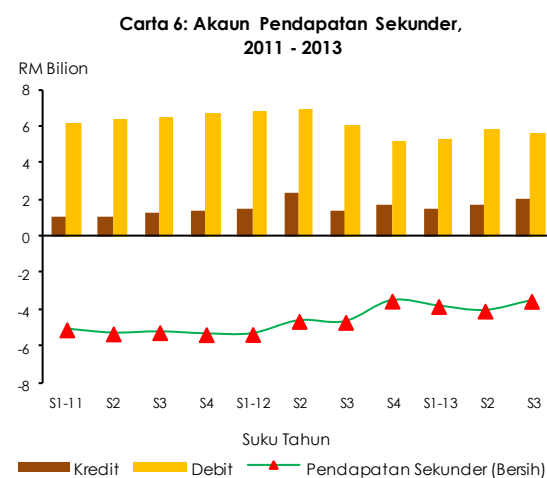
- pelaburan portfolio RM3.8 bilion (S2 2013: RM3.7 bilion); dan
- pelaburan lain RM0.4 bilion (S2 2013: RM0.7 bilion).

Pada asas bersih, aliran keluar pendapatan primer berkurang sebanyak RM0.3 bilion kepada RM8.1 bilion daripada RM8.4 bilion direkodkan pada suku tahun sebelumnya, terutamanya disebabkan oleh aliran keluar bersih yang lebih rendah pada pendapatan pelaburan RM7.1 bilion daripada RM7.4 bilion.

Tahun-ke-tahun, terimaan pendapatan primer meningkat sebanyak RM1.4 bilion daripada RM11.1 bilion, terutamanya disebabkan pendapatan pelaburan langsung yang lebih tinggi. Begitu juga, bayaran pendapatan primer meningkat sebanyak RM0.5 bilion daripada RM20.1 bilion tahun lepas. Pada asas bersih, akaun pendapatan primer merekodkan bayaran bersih yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM0.8 bilion daripada RM8.9 bilion setahun lepas.

Secara kumulatif, defisit pada akaun pendapatan primer mengecil kepada RM25.3 bilion (Januari - September 2012: -RM30.4 bilion). Ini disumbang oleh aliran keluar bersih yang lebih rendah pada pendapatan pelaburan RM22.4 bilion (Januari - September 2012: -RM28.3 bilion).

### Akaun Pendapatan Sekunder



Pada suku semasa, pendapatan sekunder merekodkan aliran keluar bersih yang lebih rendah RM3.5 bilion (S2 2013: -RM4.1 bilion). Sementara tahun-ke-tahun, pendapatan sekunder juga mencatatkan bayaran bersih yang lebih rendah daripada RM4.7 bilion tahun lepas. Secara kumulatif, aliran keluar bersih mengecil sebanyak RM3.2 bilion kepada RM11.5 bilion daripada RM14.7 bilion direkodkan pada tempoh yang sama 2012.

### AKAUN MODAL

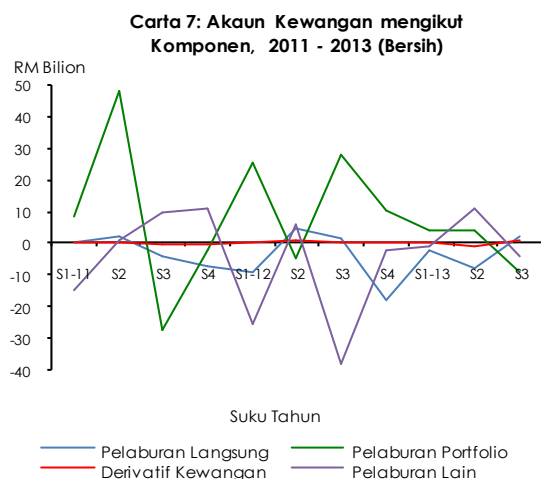
Pada S3 2013, akaun modal merekodkan aliran keluar bersih yang lebih tinggi RM11.0 juta daripada RM8.0 juta pada S2 2013. Ini disebabkan perubahan arah pada pindahan modal bersih daripada RM3.0 juta kepada -RM3.0 juta.

Tahun-ke-tahun, akaun modal menunjukkan aliran keluar bersih yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM15.0 juta (S3 2012: -RM26.0 juta). Begitu juga, bagi sembilan bulan pertama

## IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN SUKU KETIGA 2013

2013, ia merekodkan aliran keluar bersih yang lebih rendah RM25.0 juta daripada RM213.0 juta dicatatkan pada tempoh yang sama 2012.

### AKAUN KEWANGAN



Akaun kewangan merekodkan perubahan arah kepada aliran keluar bersih RM11.5 bilion daripada RM5.2 bilion pada suku lepas. Ini disebabkan oleh perubahan arah pada:

- pelaburan lain: daripada RM10.8 bilion kepada -RM4.4 bilion; dan
- pelaburan portfolio: daripada RM3.7 bilion kepada -RM9.7 bilion.

Tahun-ke-tahun, akaun kewangan mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM2.5 bilion daripada RM9.0 bilion setahun yang lalu. Ini disumbangkan oleh perubahan arah pada pelaburan portfolio kepada -RM9.7 bilion daripada RM27.8 bilion. Secara kumulatif bagi tiga suku tahun pertama, akaun kewangan merekodkan aliran keluar bersih yang lebih

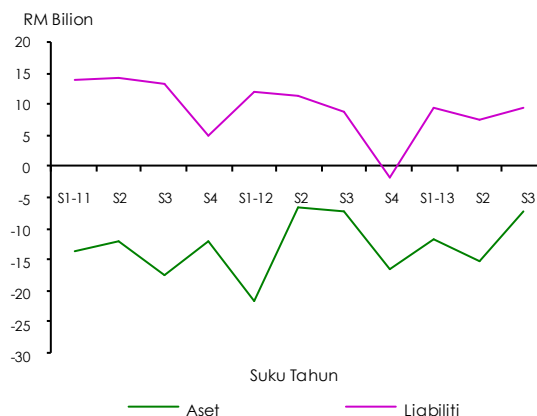
rendah RM5.3 bilion daripada RM12.7 bilion disebabkan oleh perubahan arah pada pelaburan lain kepada RM5.5 bilion daripada -RM58.3 bilion dalam tempoh yang sama 2012.

### Pelaburan Langsung

Pelaburan langsung mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih RM2.0 bilion daripada -RM7.9 bilion suku lepas. Pelaburan langsung ditunjukkan mengikut asas berikut:

- Pelaburan langsung mengikut asas aset dan liabiliti

**Carta 8: Pelaburan Langsung mengikut Asas Aset dan Liabiliti, 2011 - 2013 (Bersih)**



- aset : aliran keluar RM7.3 bilion (S2 2013: -RM15.4 bilion); dan
- liabiliti : aliran masuk RM9.3 bilion (S2 2013: RM7.4 bilion).

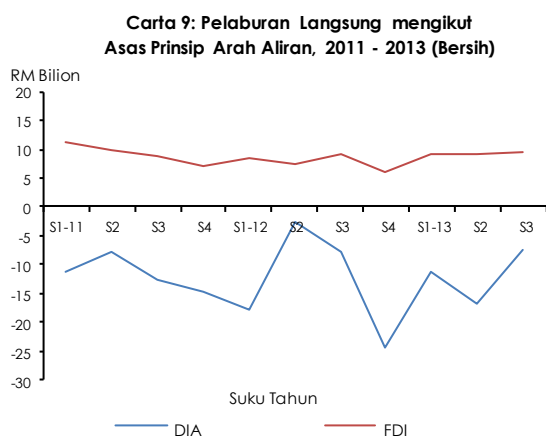
Tahun-ke-tahun, pelaburan langsung merekodkan aliran masuk bersih yang lebih tinggi daripada RM1.5 bilion pada S3 2012. Ini disumbangkan oleh aliran masuk bersih yang lebih tinggi pada pelaburan langsung liabiliti sebanyak RM0.6 bilion daripada RM8.7 bilion.

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Sementara itu, bagi tempoh Januari - September 2013, pelaburan langsung mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih yang lebih tinggi RM8.1 bilion daripada RM3.3 bilion pada tempoh yang sama 2012. Ini disebabkan oleh aliran masuk yang lebih rendah pada pelaburan langsung liabiliti sebanyak RM6.0 bilion kepada RM26.1 bilion daripada RM32.1 bilion.

- ii. Pelaburan langsung mengikut asas prinsip arah aliran



- DIA: aliran keluar bersih yang lebih rendah RM7.4 bilion (S2 2013: -RM17.0 bilion). Sektor utama yang menyumbang kepada DIA ialah minyak & gas dan kewangan & insurans. Tiga negara utama pelaburan *immediate* adalah Australia, Indonesia dan United Kingdom.

Tahun-ke-tahun, DIA mencatatkan aliran keluar yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM0.4 bilion daripada RM7.8 bilion tahun lepas. Secara

kumulatif, DIA merekodkan aliran keluar yang lebih tinggi RM35.7 bilion daripada RM28.5 bilion pada tempoh yang sama 2012.

- FDI di Malaysia: merekodkan aliran masuk bersih yang lebih tinggi RM9.4 bilion (S2 2013: RM9.1 bilion). Aliran masuk FDI terutamanya disalurkan ke sektor pembuatan, minyak & gas dan kewangan & insurans. Tiga sumber utama FDI adalah Belanda, Jepun dan Amerika Syarikat.

Tahun-ke-tahun, FDI mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih yang lebih tinggi sebanyak 1.7 peratus daripada RM9.3 bilion pada S3 2012. Secara kumulatif, FDI merekodkan aliran masuk bersih yang lebih tinggi RM27.6 bilion daripada RM25.2 bilion pada tempoh yang sama 2012.

#### Pelaburan Portfolio

Pelaburan portfolio mencatatkan perubahan arah kepada aliran keluar bersih RM9.7 bilion daripada aliran masuk bersih RM3.7 bilion pada suku lepas, di mana:

- aset : aliran keluar RM10.3 bilion (S2 2013: -RM11.0 bilion); dan
- liabiliti : aliran masuk RM0.6 bilion (S2 2013: RM14.7 bilion).

Tahun-ke-tahun, pelaburan portfolio mencatatkan perubahan arah daripada aliran masuk bersih RM27.8 bilion kepada aliran

## **IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN**

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keluar bersih RM9.7 bilion. Ini disebabkan oleh aliran masuk yang lebih rendah pada pelaburan portfolio liabiliti daripada RM33.8 bilion dan aliran keluar yang lebih tinggi pada pelaburan portfolio aset RM6.0 bilion. Sementara itu, pada tempoh Januari - September 2013, pelaburan portfolio mencatatkan perubahan arah kepada aliran keluar bersih RM2.1 bilion daripada aliran masuk bersih RM48.0 bilion pada tempoh yang sama tahun lepas.

#### **Pelaburan Lain**

Pelaburan lain berubah arah kepada aliran keluar bersih RM4.4 bilion daripada aliran masuk bersih RM10.8 bilion suku lepas. Ini disumbangkan oleh perubahan arah dalam sektor swasta kepada -RM3.6 bilion daripada RM12.1 bilion.

Tahun-ke-tahun, pelaburan lain mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM33.9 bilion daripada RM38.3 bilion. Pada tempoh Januari - September 2013, pelaburan lain bertukar arah kepada aliran masuk bersih RM5.5 billion daripada aliran keluar bersih RM58.3 bilion.

#### **Aset Rizab**

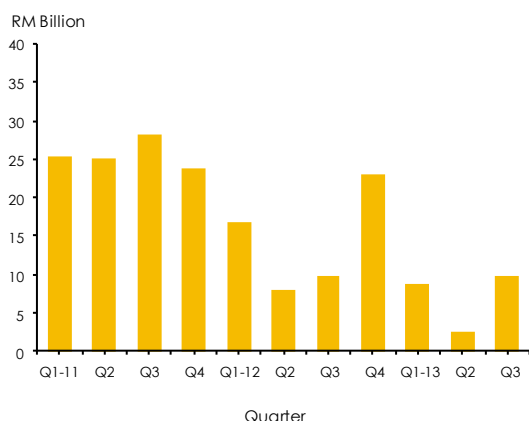
Rizab antarabangsa Bank Negara Malaysia sehingga akhir September 2013 adalah RM444.5 bilion, meningkat RM11.8 bilion pada suku kajian.

# BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

THIRD QUARTER 2013

## CURRENT ACCOUNT

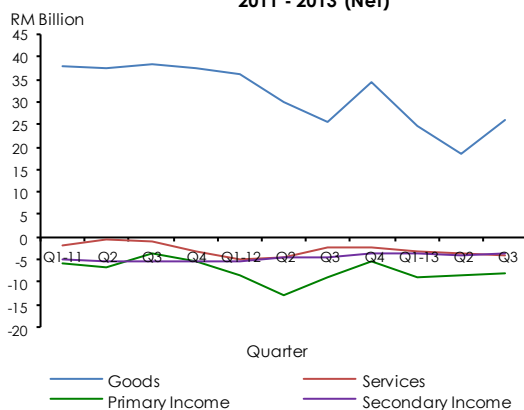
Chart 1: Current Account, 2011 - 2013 (Net)



The current account balance recorded a higher surplus of RM9.8 billion in the period of July - September 2013 as compared to RM2.6 billion in the previous quarter. The higher surplus was contributed by:

- higher surplus of goods account RM25.8 billion (Q2 2013: RM18.7 billion);
- lower deficit of primary income account RM8.1 billion (Q2 2013: -RM8.4 billion); and
- lower deficit of secondary income account RM3.5 billion (Q2 2013: -RM4.1 billion).

Chart 2: Current Account by Components, 2011 - 2013 (Net)



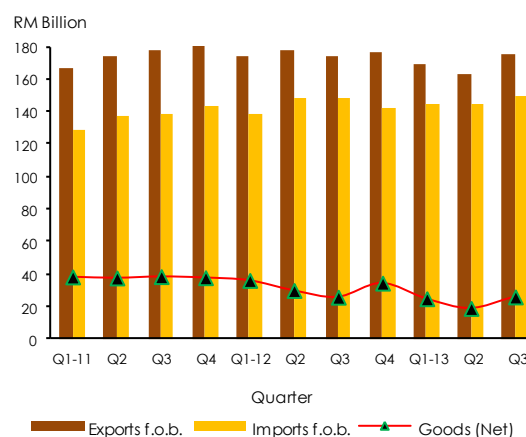
Meanwhile, services account recorded higher deficit of RM4.3 billion (Q2 2013: -RM3.7 billion).

Year-on-year, the surplus on current account was up by 2.0 per cent from RM9.7 billion in the same quarter of preceding year. This was mainly due to lower deficit of primary and secondary income accounts.

During January - September 2013, current account balance showed a lower surplus of RM21.1 billion from RM34.4 billion in the same period of 2012. This was due to the lower surplus of goods account of RM69.1 billion (January - September 2012: RM91.3 billion).

## Goods Account

Chart 3: Goods Account, 2011 - 2013



In the quarter ended September 2013, goods account registered a higher surplus of RM25.8 billion from RM18.7 billion last quarter, of which:

- exports f.o.b. recorded RM175.9 billion from RM163.2 billion last quarter. The exports were mainly contributed

## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

### THIRD QUARTER 2013

by electrical & electronic products, palm oil & palm oil based products and liquefied natural gas (LNG). The top three exports destinations were The People's Republic of China, Singapore and Japan.

- imports f.o.b. posted RM150.1 billion from RM144.5 billion last quarter. The imports was mainly contributed by intermediate goods. The top three imports sources were The People's Republic of China, Singapore and Japan.

Year-on-year, goods account recorded higher surplus by RM0.2 billion from RM25.6 billion a year ago. This was due to higher exports f.o.b. by RM1.5 billion.

Cumulatively for the first three quarters, the surplus on goods account registered RM69.1 billion, reduced by RM22.2 billion from RM91.3 billion in the same period of 2012. This was largely contributed by exports f.o.b. which was down by RM18.0 billion to RM508.5 billion from RM526.5 billion and increase of imports f.o.b. to RM439.3 billion from RM435.1 billion.

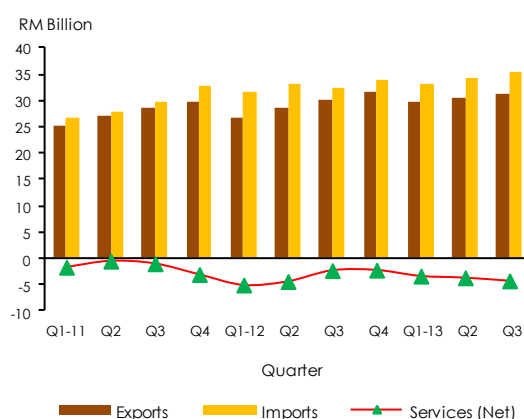
#### Services Account

In Q3 2013, exports of services up by 2.5 per cent to RM31.3 billion from RM30.5 billion in Q2 2013, mainly consisting of the following components:

- travel of RM15.8 billion (Q2 2013: RM16.5 billion);

- other business services of RM7.6 billion (Q2 2013: RM6.4 billion);
- transport of RM3.7 billion (Q2 2013: RM3.4 billion); and
- telecommunications, computer and information services of RM2.1 billion (Q2 2013: RM2.3 billion).

Chart 4: Services Account, 2011 - 2013



Meanwhile, imports of services rose by 3.9 per cent to RM35.6 billion from RM34.2 billion a quarter ago, of which:

- transport of RM11.7 billion (Q2 2013: RM11.0 billion);
- travel of RM9.3 billion (Q2 2013: RM9.2 billion);
- other business services of RM6.6 billion (Q2 2013: RM6.7 billion); and
- telecommunications, computer, and information services of RM2.6 billion (Q2 2013: RM2.4 billion).

On net basis, services account recorded higher net payments of RM4.3 billion (Q2 2013: -RM3.7 billion).



## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

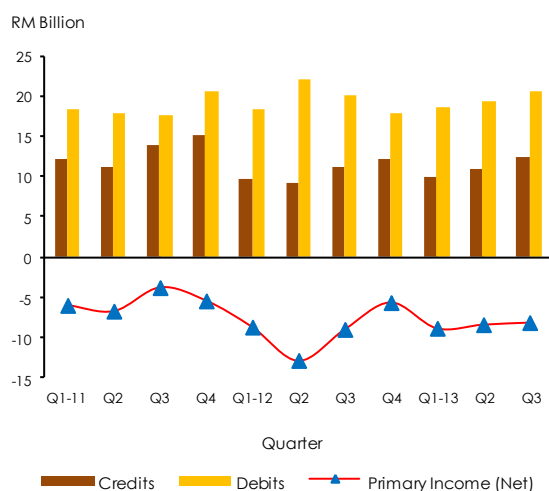
### THIRD QUARTER 2013

Year-on-year, exports of services recorded higher receipts by RM1.2 billion (4.0 per cent) from RM30.1 billion in the same period last year. Meanwhile, imports recorded higher payments by RM3.2 billion (9.8 per cent) from RM32.4 billion.

In the first nine months of 2013, exports of services account increased to RM91.6 billion from RM85.4 billion in the same period of 2012. Likewise, imports of services rose to RM103.0 billion from RM97.2 billion. This resulted to lower net payments in services account by 3.8 per cent, to post RM11.3 billion from RM11.8 billion.

#### Primary Income Account

Chart 5: Primary Income Account, 2011 - 2013



In the current quarter, a total of RM12.5 billion was registered for primary income receipts (credit) compared to RM10.9 billion in Q2 2013, of which:

- compensation of employees of RM1.1 billion (Q2 2013: RM1.1 billion); and

- investment income of RM11.4 billion (Q2 2013: RM9.9 billion).

The investment income was derived from:

- direct investment of RM6.1 billion (Q2 2013: RM4.8 billion), mainly generated from oil & gas and financial & insurance sectors;
- portfolio investment of RM0.6 billion (Q2 2013: RM1.4 billion); and
- other investment of RM4.7 billion (Q2 2013: RM3.7 billion).

Meanwhile, primary income payments (debit) posted RM20.6 billion from RM19.3 billion in Q2 2013, of which:

- compensation of employees of RM2.1 billion (Q2 2013: RM2.0 billion); and
- investment income of RM18.5 billion (Q2 2013: RM17.3 billion).

The payments for investment income was from:

- direct investment of RM14.3 billion (Q2 2013: RM12.9 billion), mainly generated from manufacturing, oil & gas and financial & insurance sectors;
- portfolio investment of RM3.8 billion (Q2 2013: RM3.7 billion); and
- other investment of RM0.4 billion (Q2 2013: RM0.7 billion).

On net basis, the primary income outlay contracted by RM0.3 billion to RM8.1 billion

## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

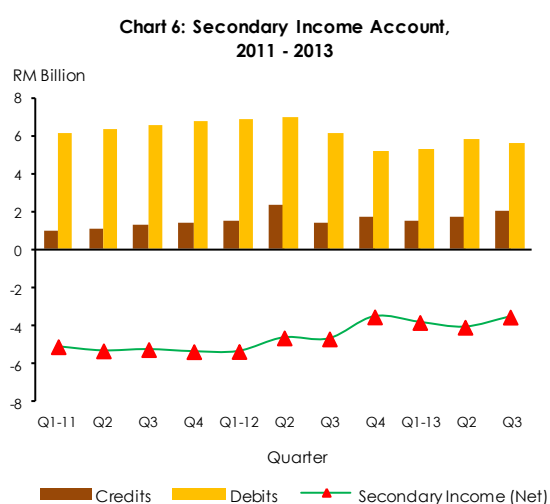
### THIRD QUARTER 2013

from RM8.4 billion recorded in the preceding quarter, specifically due to lower net outlay on investment income of RM7.1 billion from RM7.4 billion.

Year-on-year, primary income receipts rose by RM1.4 billion from RM11.1 billion, mainly due to higher direct investment income. Similarly, primary income payments increased by RM0.5 billion from RM20.1 billion last year. On net basis, primary income account recorded lower net payments by RM0.8 billion from RM8.9 billion a year ago.

On cumulative basis, the deficit in primary income account narrowed to RM25.3 billion (January - September 2012: -RM30.4 billion). This was contributed by the lower net outlay of investment income of RM22.4 billion (January - September 2012: -RM28.3 billion).

#### Secondary Income Account



In the current quarter, secondary income recorded a lower net outlay of RM3.5 billion (Q2 2013: -RM4.1 billion). While year-on-year,

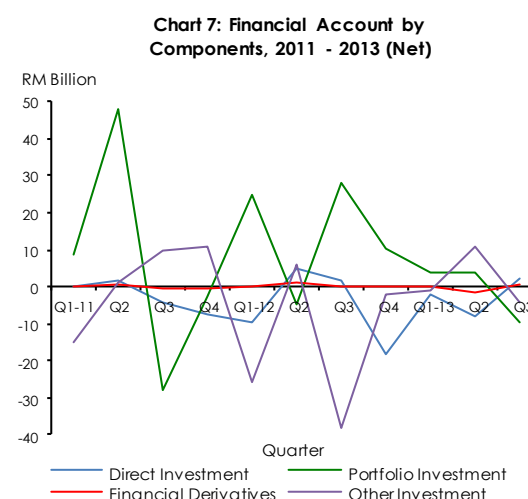
secondary income also posted a lower net payments from RM4.7 billion a year ago. Cumulatively, the net outlay narrowed by RM3.2 billion to RM11.5 billion from RM14.7 billion recorded in the corresponding period of 2012.

#### CAPITAL ACCOUNT

In Q3 2013, capital account recorded higher net outflow of RM11.0 million from RM8.0 million in Q2 2013. This was due to turn around in net capital transfers from RM3.0 million to -RM3.0 million.

Year-on-year, capital account showed a lower net outflow by RM15.0 million (Q3 2012: -RM26.0 million). Likewise, in the first nine months of 2013, it recorded a lower net outflow of RM25.0 million from RM213.0 million posted in the same period of 2012.

#### FINANCIAL ACCOUNT



The financial account recorded a reversal to net outflow of RM11.5 billion from RM5.2 billion in the last quarter. This was due to reversal in:

## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

### THIRD QUARTER 2013

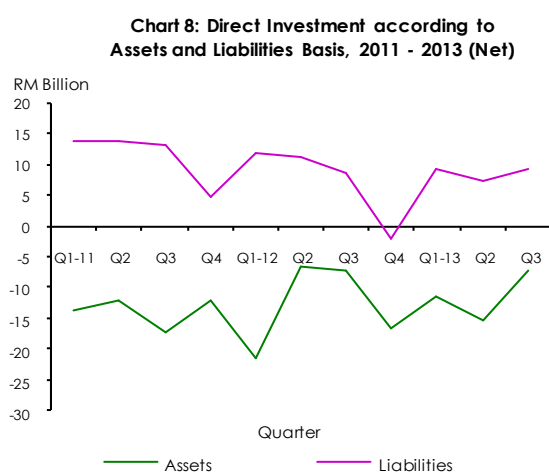
- other investment: from RM10.8 billion to -RM4.4 billion; and
- portfolio investment: from RM3.7 billion to -RM9.7 billion.

Year-on-year, financial account registered a higher net outflow by RM2.5 billion from RM9.0 billion a year ago. This was attributed to a turnaround in portfolio investment to -RM9.7 billion from RM27.8 billion. Cumulatively for the first three quarters, financial account recorded a lower net outflow of RM5.3 billion from RM12.7 billion due to a turnaround in other investment to RM5.5 billion from -RM58.3 billion in the corresponding period of 2012.

#### Direct Investment

Direct investment registered a net inflow of RM2.0 billion from -RM7.9 billion last quarter. The direct investment is presented on the following basis:-

- Direct investment on assets and liabilities basis

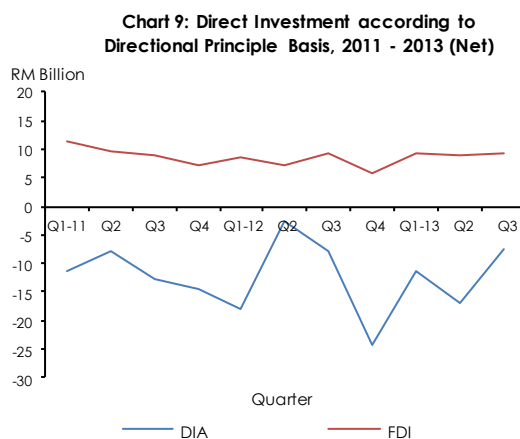


- assets : an outflow of RM7.3 billion (Q2 2013: -RM15.4 billion); and
- liabilities : an inflow of RM9.3 billion (Q2 2013: RM7.4 billion).

Year-on-year, direct investment recorded a higher net inflow from RM1.5 billion in Q3 2012. This was attributed to higher net inflow of direct investment liabilities by RM0.6 billion from RM8.7 billion.

Meanwhile, for the period January - September 2013, direct investment posted a higher net outflow of RM8.1 billion from RM3.3 billion in corresponding period of 2012. This was due to lower inflow of direct investment liabilities by RM6.0 billion to RM26.1 billion from RM32.1 billion.

- Direct investment on directional principle basis



- DIA: lower net outflow of RM7.4 billion (Q2 2013: -RM17.0 billion). The major sectors attributed to DIA were oil & gas and financial & insurance. The top three immediate investing countries were Australia, Indonesia and United Kingdom.

## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

### THIRD QUARTER 2013

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Year-on-year, DIA posted lower outflow by RM0.4 billion from RM7.8 billion a year ago. Cumulatively, DIA recorded higher outflow of RM35.7 billion from RM28.5 billion in the same period of 2012.

- FDI in Malaysia: recorded a higher net inflow of RM9.4 billion (Q2 2013: RM9.1 billion). FDI inflows were primarily channelled into manufacturing, oil & gas and financial & insurance sectors. The top three sources of FDI were Netherland, Japan and United States of America.

Year-on-year, FDI posted marginally higher net inflow by 1.7 per cent from RM9.3 billion in Q3 2012. Cumulatively, FDI recorded a higher net inflow of RM27.6 billion from RM25.2 billion in the same period of 2012.

#### Portfolio Investment

The portfolio investment registered a turn around to net outflow of RM9.7 billion from a net inflow of RM3.7 billion in the last quarter, of which:

- assets : an outflow of RM10.3 billion (Q2 2013: -RM11.0 billion); and
- liabilities : an inflow of RM0.6 billion (Q2 2013: RM14.7 billion).

Year-on-year, portfolio investment registered a turnaround from net inflow of RM27.8 billion to net outflow of RM9.7 billion. This was due to lower inflow in portfolio investment liabilities

from RM33.8 billion and higher outflow in portfolio investment assets from RM6.0 billion. Meanwhile, during January - September 2013, portfolio investment recorded a reversal to net outflow RM2.1 billion from net inflow RM48.0 billion in the same period last year.

#### Other Investment

Other investment reverted to a net outflow of RM4.4 billion from net inflow of RM10.8 billion last quarter. This was contributed by a reversal in private sector to -RM3.6 billion from RM12.1 billion.

Year-on-year, other investment posted a lower net outflow by RM33.9 billion from RM38.3 billion. During January - September 2013, other investment switched to a net inflow of RM5.5 billion from a net outflow of RM58.3 billion.

#### Reserve Assets

The international reserves of Bank Negara Malaysia as at end September 2013 was RM444.5 billion, an increase of RM11.8 billion in the quarter under review.

**JADUAL-JADUAL IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN  
(2011 - 2013)**

- JADUAL 1 : IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN (BERSIH)  
JADUAL 2 : AKAUN SEMASA  
JADUAL 3 : AKAUN MODAL, AKAUN KEWANGAN DAN ASET RIZAB

**TABLES ON BALANCE OF PAYMENTS  
(2011 - 2013)**

- TABLE 1 : BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (NET)  
TABLE 2 : CURRENT ACCOUNT  
TABLE 3 : CAPITAL ACCOUNT, FINANCIAL ACCOUNT AND RESERVE ASSETS

**JADUAL-JADUAL IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN**  
*TABLES ON BALANCE OF PAYMENTS*

JADUAL 1 : IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN (BERSIH), 2011 - 2013 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/Tahun & Suku Tahun	2011 <sup>f</sup>	2012 <sup>r</sup>	Jan - Sept			Q111 <sup>f</sup>	Q211 <sup>f</sup>	Q311 <sup>f</sup>
			2011 <sup>f</sup>	2012 <sup>r</sup>	2013 <sup>p</sup>			
<b>AKAUN SEMASA</b>	<b>102,426</b>	<b>57,348</b>	<b>78,623</b>	<b>34,448</b>	<b>21,054</b>	<b>25,384</b>	<b>24,956</b>	<b>28,284</b>
1. Barangan	151,565	125,614	113,924	91,330	69,115	38,128	37,483	38,314
2. Perkhidmatan	-6,272	-14,003	-3,208	-11,772	-11,331	-1,674	-518	-1,015
2.1 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	294	101	210	113	171	70	71	69
2.2 Pengangkutan	-25,064	-28,012	-18,520	-21,245	-22,336	-5,627	-6,243	-6,649
2.3 Perjalanan	28,959	26,893	21,743	19,247	20,806	6,405	7,009	8,329
2.4 Pembinaan	-757	-3,202	-403	-2,364	-3,102	-15	-234	-154
2.5 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	-776	-1,273	-624	-1,030	-927	-170	-193	-261
2.6 Perkhidmatan kewangan	-230	-697	-63	-554	-487	-166	280	-177
2.7 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	-4,557	-4,317	-3,119	-3,176	-3,078	-1,252	-724	-1,143
2.8 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	166	221	253	325	-785	209	-16	60
2.9 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	-3,207	-1,994	-1,890	-1,805	-141	-809	-277	-804
2.10 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	-577	-1,309	-435	-1,034	-1,341	-149	-102	-184
2.11 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	-524	-415	-362	-248	-111	-172	-88	-102
3. Pendapatan primer	-21,806	-36,024	-16,400	-30,408	-25,268	-5,962	-6,682	-3,756
3.1 Pampasan pekerja	-2,331	-3,040	-1,517	-2,144	-2,853	-451	-549	-516
3.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	-19,475	-32,985	-14,883	-28,263	-22,415	-5,511	-6,133	-3,240
3.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	-26,698	-40,684	-19,506	-34,183	-25,779	-6,632	-8,543	-4,330
3.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	-8,943	-8,526	-6,879	-6,701	-8,194	-2,328	-1,595	-2,956
3.2.3 Pelaburan lain	16,166	16,225	11,501	12,621	11,558	3,450	4,006	4,046
4. Pendapatan sekunder	-21,061	-18,239	-15,693	-14,701	-11,462	-5,108	-5,327	-5,259
<b>AKAUN MODAL</b>	<b>-133</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>-97</b>	<b>-213</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>-42</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>-34</b>
1. Perolehan/pelupusan aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	-119	252	-81	-125	-19	-30	-27	-24
2. Pindahan modal	-14	-93	-16	-88	-6	-12	6	-10
<b>AKAUN KEWANGAN</b>	<b>23,265</b>	<b>-23,037</b>	<b>22,634</b>	<b>-12,735</b>	<b>-5,324</b>	<b>-6,390</b>	<b>51,429</b>	<b>-22,406</b>
1. Pelaburan langsung	-9,337	-21,748	-1,998	-3,326	-8,112	102	1,921	-4,021
2. Pelaburan portfolio	26,139	58,388	28,608	48,009	-2,093	8,430	48,036	-27,857
3. Derivatif kewangan	-76	954	259	890	-652	144	416	-301
4. Pelaburan lain	6,539	-60,632	-4,236	-58,308	5,533	-15,066	1,057	9,773
<b>ASET RIZAB</b>	<b>-94,682</b>	<b>-3,873</b>	<b>-88,496</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>-17,324</b>	<b>-15,855</b>	<b>-61,724</b>	<b>-10,917</b>
<b>KESILAPAN DAN KETINGGALAN BERSIH</b>	<b>-30,876</b>	<b>-30,597</b>	<b>-12,663</b>	<b>-23,551</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>-3,097</b>	<b>-14,639</b>	<b>5,073</b>

TABLE 1 (cont'd.) : BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (NET), 2011 - 2013 (RM MILLION)

Q411 <sup>f</sup>	Q112 <sup>r</sup>	Q212 <sup>r</sup>	Q312 <sup>r</sup>	Q412 <sup>r</sup>	Q113 <sup>p</sup>	Q213 <sup>p</sup>	Q313 <sup>p</sup>	Components/Year & Quarter
<b>23,803</b>	<b>16,889</b>	<b>7,910</b>	<b>9,650</b>	<b>22,899</b>	<b>8,659</b>	<b>2,553</b>	<b>9,842</b>	<b>CURRENT ACCOUNT</b>
37,641	35,969	29,751	25,609	34,285	24,666	18,683	25,767	1. Goods
-3,064	-5,060	-4,396	-2,317	-2,231	-3,369	-3,689	-4,273	2. Services
83	132	36	-56	-11	15	73	83	2.1 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
-6,544	-6,643	-7,441	-7,161	-6,767	-6,870	-7,532	-7,933	2.2 Transport
7,216	5,444	6,355	7,448	7,646	6,927	7,290	6,589	2.3 Travel
-355	-796	-997	-571	-838	-511	-1,088	-1,503	2.4 Construction
-152	-488	-389	-154	-242	-434	-248	-245	2.5 Insurance and pension services
-167	-169	-201	-185	-143	-287	-41	-159	2.6 Financial services
-1,438	-871	-1,098	-1,207	-1,141	-832	-1,177	-1,068	2.7 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
-87	14	115	197	-104	-158	-115	-513	2.8 Telecommunications, computer and information services
-1,317	-1,265	-501	-38	-189	-821	-332	1,012	2.9 Other business services
-142	-373	-152	-509	-275	-385	-466	-489	2.10 Personal, cultural and recreational services
-161	-44	-123	-81	-166	-12	-52	-47	2.11 Government goods and services n.i.e.
-5,406	-8,661	-12,801	-8,946	-5,617	-8,807	-8,359	-8,103	3. Primary income
-814	-766	-638	-741	-895	-941	-946	-967	3.1 Compensation of employees
-4,592	-7,895	-12,163	-8,205	-4,721	-7,866	-7,413	-7,136	3.2 Investment income
-7,193	-10,243	-13,017	-10,922	-6,501	-9,516	-8,116	-8,147	3.2.1 Direct investment
-2,064	-2,440	-2,001	-2,261	-1,825	-2,642	-2,303	-3,249	3.2.2 Portfolio investment
4,665	4,788	2,855	4,978	3,604	4,292	3,006	4,260	3.2.3 Other investment
-5,368	-5,359	-4,645	-4,697	-3,538	-3,831	-4,082	-3,549	4. Secondary income
<b>-36</b>	<b>-147</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNT</b>
-38	-73	-33	-18	377	0	-11	-7	1. Acquisitions/disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
2	-74	-6	-7	-5	-6	3	-3	2. Capital transfers
<b>631</b>	<b>-10,263</b>	<b>6,528</b>	<b>-9,001</b>	<b>-10,302</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>5,194</b>	<b>-11,475</b>	<b>FINANCIAL ACCOUNT</b>
-7,339	-9,452	4,644	1,482	-18,422	-2,172	-7,934	1,993	1. Direct investment
-2,469	25,104	-4,939	27,844	10,379	3,861	3,708	-9,662	2. Portfolio investment
-335	-20	974	-64	64	213	-1,425	559	3. Financial derivatives
10,775	-25,895	5,850	-38,263	-2,323	-946	10,845	-4,365	4. Other investment
<b>-6,186</b>	<b>7,221</b>	<b>-12,697</b>	<b>7,526</b>	<b>-5,923</b>	<b>-4,043</b>	<b>-1,518</b>	<b>-11,763</b>	<b>RESERVE ASSETS</b>
<b>-18,212</b>	<b>-13,700</b>	<b>-1,702</b>	<b>-8,149</b>	<b>-7,046</b>	<b>-5,566</b>	<b>-6,221</b>	<b>13,407</b>	<b>NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS</b>



**JADUAL 2 : AKAUN SEMASA, 2011 - 2013 (RM JUTA)**

Komponen/Tahun & Suku Tahun	2011 <sup>f</sup>	2012 <sup>r</sup>	Jan - Sept			Q111 <sup>f</sup>	Q211 <sup>f</sup>	Q311 <sup>f</sup>
			2011 <sup>f</sup>	2012 <sup>f</sup>	2013 <sup>p</sup>			
<b>AKAUN SEMASA</b>	<b>102,426</b>	<b>57,348</b>	<b>78,623</b>	<b>34,448</b>	<b>21,054</b>	<b>25,384</b>	<b>24,956</b>	<b>28,284</b>
<b>1. Barangan</b>	<b>151,565</b>	<b>125,614</b>	<b>113,924</b>	<b>91,330</b>	<b>69,115</b>	<b>38,128</b>	<b>37,483</b>	<b>38,314</b>
1.1 Kredit	699,591	703,152	518,599	526,458	508,457	167,299	174,063	177,236
1.2 Debit	548,026	577,538	404,675	435,129	439,341	129,171	136,581	138,923
<b>2. Perkhidmatan</b>	<b>-6,272</b>	<b>-14,003</b>	<b>-3,208</b>	<b>-11,772</b>	<b>-11,331</b>	<b>-1,674</b>	<b>-518</b>	<b>-1,015</b>
2.1 Kredit	110,630	117,007	81,024	85,440	91,627	25,100	27,160	28,764
2.1.1 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	901	820	645	614	736	210	230	205
2.1.2 Pengangkutan	15,482	13,665	11,715	10,210	10,490	3,939	4,025	3,751
2.1.3 Perjalanan	60,146	62,548	43,919	45,402	48,484	13,543	14,194	16,182
2.1.4 Pembinaan	3,374	4,050	2,420	3,038	2,428	833	813	774
2.1.5 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	1,344	1,670	1,003	1,164	1,387	258	334	412
2.1.6 Perkhidmatan kewangan	868	444	758	326	483	88	560	110
2.1.7 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	455	416	334	304	282	31	253	50
2.1.8 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	7,412	8,706	5,427	6,453	6,481	1,783	1,815	1,829
2.1.9 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	19,881	23,889	14,252	17,367	20,184	4,247	4,735	5,270
2.1.10 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	487	540	357	381	471	112	118	127
2.1.11 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	279	257	195	180	201	56	84	55
2.2 Debit	116,902	131,010	84,231	97,212	102,958	26,774	27,678	29,779
2.2.1 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	607	718	435	501	565	140	158	137
2.2.2 Pengangkutan	40,546	41,677	30,234	31,455	32,826	9,566	10,268	10,400
2.2.3 Perjalanan	31,187	35,654	22,175	26,155	27,678	7,137	7,185	7,853
2.2.4 Pembinaan	4,132	7,252	2,822	5,403	5,531	848	1,047	927
2.2.5 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	2,120	2,943	1,627	2,195	2,314	427	527	672
2.2.6 Perkhidmatan kewangan	1,097	1,141	820	880	970	254	280	287
2.2.7 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	5,012	4,734	3,454	3,481	3,360	1,283	977	1,194
2.2.8 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	7,246	8,485	5,173	6,128	7,266	1,575	1,830	1,768
2.2.9 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	23,089	25,883	16,141	19,172	20,325	5,055	5,013	6,074
2.2.10 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	1,063	1,850	791	1,415	1,811	261	220	311
2.2.11 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	803	672	558	429	312	227	172	158
<b>Barangan dan Perkhidmatan</b>	<b>145,293</b>	<b>111,611</b>	<b>110,717</b>	<b>79,557</b>	<b>57,784</b>	<b>36,454</b>	<b>36,964</b>	<b>37,299</b>
<b>3. Pendapatan primer</b>	<b>-21,806</b>	<b>-36,024</b>	<b>-16,400</b>	<b>-30,408</b>	<b>-25,268</b>	<b>-5,962</b>	<b>-6,682</b>	<b>-3,756</b>
3.1 Kredit	52,491	42,323	37,402	30,145	33,283	12,283	11,145	13,974
3.1.1 Pampasan pekerja	3,707	4,076	2,770	3,026	3,233	955	894	921
3.1.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	48,785	38,247	34,632	27,119	30,050	11,328	10,251	13,052
3.1.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	28,762	16,146	20,310	10,509	14,625	7,260	4,865	8,184
3.1.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	2,424	3,535	1,756	2,379	2,413	231	1,035	490
3.1.2.3 Pelaburan lain	17,598	18,566	12,566	14,232	13,012	3,837	4,351	4,378
3.2 Debit	74,297	78,348	53,802	60,553	58,552	18,245	17,827	17,730
3.2.1 Pampasan pekerja	6,038	7,116	4,286	5,170	6,087	1,406	1,443	1,437
3.2.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	68,260	71,232	49,515	55,383	52,465	16,839	16,384	16,293
3.2.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	55,461	56,830	39,816	44,692	40,404	13,892	13,409	12,515
3.2.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	11,367	12,061	8,635	9,080	10,607	2,559	2,630	3,446
3.2.2.3 Pelaburan lain	1,432	2,341	1,065	1,611	1,454	387	346	332
<b>4. Pendapatan sekunder</b>	<b>-21,061</b>	<b>-18,239</b>	<b>-15,693</b>	<b>-14,701</b>	<b>-11,462</b>	<b>-5,108</b>	<b>-5,327</b>	<b>-5,259</b>
4.1 Kredit	4,683	6,848	3,313	5,170	5,233	1,017	1,032	1,265
4.2 Debit	25,744	25,087	19,006	19,871	16,695	6,125	6,358	6,524

TABLE 2 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2011 - 2013 (RM MILLION)

Q411 <sup>f</sup>	Q112 <sup>f</sup>	Q212 <sup>f</sup>	Q312 <sup>f</sup>	Q412 <sup>f</sup>	Q113 <sup>P</sup>	Q213 <sup>P</sup>	Q313 <sup>P</sup>	Components/Year & Quarter
<b>23,803</b>	<b>16,889</b>	<b>7,910</b>	<b>9,650</b>	<b>22,899</b>	<b>8,659</b>	<b>2,553</b>	<b>9,842</b>	<b>CURRENT ACCOUNT</b>
<b>37,641</b>	<b>35,969</b>	<b>29,751</b>	<b>25,609</b>	<b>34,285</b>	<b>24,666</b>	<b>18,683</b>	<b>25,767</b>	<b>1. Goods</b>
180,992	174,066	178,056	174,336	176,694	169,437	163,163	175,856	1.1 Credits
143,351	138,098	148,304	148,726	142,409	144,772	144,480	150,090	1.2 Debits
<b>-3,064</b>	<b>-5,060</b>	<b>-4,396</b>	<b>-2,317</b>	<b>-2,231</b>	<b>-3,369</b>	<b>-3,689</b>	<b>-4,273</b>	<b>2. Services</b>
29,607	26,750	28,619	30,072	31,567	29,831	30,517	31,279	2.1 Credits
255	267	205	142	206	216	234	286	2.1.1 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
3,767	3,413	3,322	3,475	3,456	3,331	3,418	3,741	2.1.2 Transport
16,227	13,953	15,174	16,275	17,146	16,139	16,500	15,845	2.1.3 Travel
954	979	1,047	1,013	1,012	896	713	819	2.1.4 Construction
341	288	326	551	506	422	458	507	2.1.5 Insurance and pension services
110	105	103	117	119	105	285	94	2.1.6 Financial services
121	205	45	54	112	194	30	58	2.1.7 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
1,986	1,906	2,427	2,120	2,253	2,090	2,288	2,103	2.1.8 Telecommunications, computer and information services
5,630	5,451	5,786	6,129	6,522	6,230	6,374	7,580	2.1.9 Other business services
130	124	123	134	159	137	149	185	2.1.10 Personal, cultural and recreational services
84	59	60	61	77	73	68	60	2.1.11 Government goods and services n.i.e.
32,671	31,809	33,015	32,388	33,798	33,200	34,206	35,552	2.2 Debits
172	135	169	198	217	201	161	203	2.2.1 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
10,312	10,056	10,763	10,636	10,223	10,201	10,951	11,675	2.2.2 Transport
9,011	8,509	8,819	8,827	9,500	9,212	9,210	9,255	2.2.3 Travel
1,309	1,775	2,043	1,584	1,850	1,406	1,802	2,323	2.2.4 Construction
493	775	715	705	748	856	706	752	2.2.5 Insurance and pension services
277	274	304	302	261	392	325	253	2.2.6 Financial services
1,559	1,076	1,144	1,261	1,253	1,026	1,207	1,126	2.2.7 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
2,073	1,892	2,312	1,923	2,357	2,248	2,403	2,616	2.2.8 Telecommunications, computer and information services
6,947	6,717	6,288	6,167	6,711	7,051	6,706	6,568	2.2.9 Other business services
272	497	275	643	434	522	615	674	2.2.10 Personal, cultural and recreational services
245	103	183	142	243	85	120	107	2.2.11 Government goods and services n.i.e.
<b>34,576</b>	<b>30,909</b>	<b>25,356</b>	<b>23,293</b>	<b>32,054</b>	<b>21,297</b>	<b>14,994</b>	<b>21,494</b>	<b>Goods and Services</b>
<b>-5,406</b>	<b>-8,661</b>	<b>-12,801</b>	<b>-8,946</b>	<b>-5,617</b>	<b>-8,807</b>	<b>-8,359</b>	<b>-8,103</b>	<b>3. Primary income</b>
15,089	9,791	9,237	11,116	12,178	9,863	10,928	12,492	3.1 Credits
937	997	1,001	1,028	1,050	1,032	1,067	1,134	3.1.1 Compensation of employees
14,153	8,795	8,237	10,088	11,128	8,832	9,861	11,358	3.1.2 Investment income
8,452	3,368	3,739	3,402	5,638	3,751	4,762	6,112	3.1.2.1 Direct investment
668	259	851	1,269	1,156	391	1,440	582	3.1.2.2 Portfolio investment
5,032	5,167	3,647	5,418	4,334	4,690	3,659	4,664	3.1.2.3 Other investment
20,495	18,452	22,038	20,063	17,794	18,670	19,287	20,595	3.2 Debits
1,751	1,762	1,638	1,770	1,946	1,972	2,013	2,102	3.2.1 Compensation of employees
18,744	16,690	20,400	18,293	15,849	16,698	17,274	18,493	3.2.2 Investment income
15,645	13,612	16,756	14,324	12,138	13,267	12,878	14,259	3.2.2.1 Direct investment
2,732	2,699	2,852	3,529	2,981	3,033	3,744	3,831	3.2.2.2 Portfolio investment
367	379	792	440	729	398	653	404	3.2.2.3 Other investment
<b>-5,368</b>	<b>-5,359</b>	<b>-4,645</b>	<b>-4,697</b>	<b>-3,538</b>	<b>-3,831</b>	<b>-4,082</b>	<b>-3,549</b>	<b>4. Secondary income</b>
1,370	1,467	2,303	1,400	1,678	1,493	1,700	2,040	4.1 Credits
6,738	6,826	6,948	6,097	5,216	5,324	5,781	5,589	4.2 Debits

JADUAL 3 : AKAUN MODAL, AKAUN KEWANGAN DAN ASET RIZAB, 2011 - 2013 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/Tahun & Suku Tahun	2011 <sup>f</sup>	2012 <sup>r</sup>	Jan - Sept			Q111 <sup>f</sup>	Q211 <sup>f</sup>	Q311 <sup>f</sup>
			2011 <sup>f</sup>	2012 <sup>r</sup>	2013 <sup>p</sup>			
<b>AKAUN MODAL</b>	<b>-133</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>-97</b>	<b>-213</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>-42</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>-34</b>
1. Kredit	44	411	33	6	32	7	15	11
1.1 Pelupusan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	11	403	3	1	9	0	0	3
1.2 Pindahan modal	33	8	30	5	23	7	15	8
2. Debit	177	252	130	218	56	49	36	45
2.1 Perolehan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	130	151	84	126	28	30	27	27
2.2 Pindahan modal	47	101	46	92	29	19	9	18
<b>AKAUN KEWANGAN</b>	<b>23,265</b>	<b>-23,037</b>	<b>22,634</b>	<b>-12,735</b>	<b>-5,324</b>	<b>-6,390</b>	<b>51,429</b>	<b>-22,406</b>
1. Pelaburan langsung	-9,337	-21,748	-1,998	-3,326	-8,112	102	1,921	-4,021
1.1 Aset	-55,324	-51,910	-43,205	-35,437	-34,190	-13,739	-12,088	-17,378
1.2 Liabiliti	45,987	30,162	41,207	32,112	26,077	13,841	14,009	13,357
2. Pelaburan portfolio	26,139	58,388	28,608	48,009	-2,093	8,430	48,036	-27,857
2.1 Aset	-18,522	-21,455	-18,014	-17,341	-26,611	-8,735	-3,650	-5,629
2.2 Liabiliti	44,661	79,843	46,623	65,350	24,518	17,165	51,686	-22,228
3. Derivatif kewangan	-76	954	259	890	-652	144	416	-301
4. Pelaburan lain	6,539	-60,632	-4,236	-58,308	5,533	-15,066	1,057	9,773
4.1 Sektor awam	-1,337	-1,702	-1,256	-1,086	-2,777	-546	-202	-508
Kredit	1,430	1,882	817	1,132	549	340	164	313
Debit	2,767	3,584	2,073	2,218	3,326	886	366	822
4.2 Sektor swasta	7,876	-58,930	-2,980	-57,222	8,310	-14,520	1,258	10,282
<b>ASET RIZAB</b>	<b>-94,682</b>	<b>-3,873</b>	<b>-88,496</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>-17,324</b>	<b>-15,855</b>	<b>-61,724</b>	<b>-10,917</b>
1. Sumber IMF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Rizab luar negeri BNM	-94,682	-3,873	-88,496	2,050	-17,324	-15,855	-61,724	-10,917
2.1 Hak pengeluaran khas	190	209	5	161	-388	281	-45	-231
2.2 Kedudukan rizab IMF	-1,219	19	-1,100	-3	-422	-718	-98	-284
2.3 Emas dan pertukaran wang asing	-93,653	-4,102	-87,401	1,892	-16,515	-15,417	-61,582	-10,402

**Pelaburan Langsung Mengikut Prinsip Arah Aliran**

Pelaburan langsung	-9,337	-21,748	-1,998	-3,326	-8,112	102	1,921	-4,021
Di luar negeri	-46,662	-52,864	-32,050	-28,530	-35,724	-11,326	-7,895	-12,828
Di Malaysia	37,325	31,116	30,052	25,204	27,611	11,428	9,816	8,808

TABLE 3 (cont'd.) : CAPITAL ACCOUNT, FINANCIAL ACCOUNT AND RESERVE ASSETS, 2011 - 2013 (RM MILLION)

Q411 <sup>f</sup>	Q112 <sup>r</sup>	Q212 <sup>r</sup>	Q312 <sup>r</sup>	Q412 <sup>r</sup>	Q113 <sup>p</sup>	Q213 <sup>p</sup>	Q313 <sup>p</sup>	Components/Year & Quarter
<b>-36</b>	<b>-147</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNT</b>
11	1	4	1	405	1	9	22	1. Credits
8	1	0	0	402	0	0	9	1.1 Gross disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
3	0	4	1	3	1	9	13	1.2 Capital transfers
47	149	43	26	33	6	18	32	2. Debits
45	74	33	18	25	0	11	16	2.1 Gross acquisitions of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
1	74	10	8	8	6	6	17	2.2 Capital transfers
<b>631</b>	<b>-10,263</b>	<b>6,528</b>	<b>-9,001</b>	<b>-10,302</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>5,194</b>	<b>-11,475</b>	<b>FINANCIAL ACCOUNT</b>
-7,339	-9,452	4,644	1,482	-18,422	-2,172	-7,934	1,993	1. Direct investment
-12,119	-21,500	-6,693	-7,244	-16,473	-11,548	-15,353	-7,289	1.1 Assets
4,780	12,048	11,337	8,726	-1,949	9,376	7,420	9,282	1.2 Liabilities
-2,469	25,104	-4,939	27,844	10,379	3,861	3,708	-9,662	2. Portfolio investment
-508	-7,552	-3,819	-5,970	-4,114	-5,310	-11,040	-10,261	2.1 Assets
-1,962	32,656	-1,121	33,814	14,493	9,171	14,748	599	2.2 Liabilities
-335	-20	974	-64	64	213	-1,425	559	3. Financial derivatives
10,775	-25,895	5,850	-38,263	-2,323	-946	10,845	-4,365	4. Other investment
-82	-790	-255	-41	-616	-729	-1,270	-778	4.1 Public sector
612	220	195	717	750	64	187	299	Credits
694	1,010	450	758	1,366	793	1,457	1,077	Debits
10,856	-25,105	6,105	-38,222	-1,707	-217	12,114	-3,588	4.2 Private sector
<b>-6,186</b>	<b>7,221</b>	<b>-12,697</b>	<b>7,526</b>	<b>-5,923</b>	<b>-4,043</b>	<b>-1,518</b>	<b>-11,763</b>	<b>RESERVE ASSETS</b>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1. IMF resources
-6,186	7,221	-12,697	7,526	-5,923	-4,043	-1,518	-11,763	2. BNM external reserves
184	176	-92	77	48	74	-170	-291	2.1 Special drawing rights
-119	53	-80	24	23	8	-145	-284	2.2 IMF reserve position
-6,252	6,993	-12,524	7,424	-5,994	-4,124	-1,203	-11,188	2.3 Gold and foreign exchange
<b>Direct Investment According to Directional Principle</b>								
-7,339	-9,452	4,644	1,482	-18,422	-2,172	-7,934	1,993	Direct investment
-14,612	-18,038	-2,706	-7,786	-24,334	-11,304	-16,985	-7,434	Abroad
7,273	8,586	7,350	9,268	5,913	9,132	9,051	9,428	In Malaysia

**JADUAL-JADUAL SIRI MASA  
(2005 - 2010)**

- JADUAL 4 : IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN (BERSIH)  
JADUAL 5 : AKAUN SEMASA  
JADUAL 6 : AKAUN MODAL, AKAUN KEWANGAN DAN ASET RIZAB

***TIME SERIES TABLES  
(2005 - 2010)***

- TABLE 4 : *BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (NET)*  
TABLE 5 : *CURRENT ACCOUNT*  
TABLE 6 : *CAPITAL ACCOUNT, FINANCIAL ACCOUNT AND RESERVE ASSETS*

**JADUAL-JADUAL SIRI MASA**  
*TIME SERIES TABLES*

**JADUAL 4 : IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN (BERSIH), 2005 - 2010 (RM JUTA)**

<b>Komponen/Tahun &amp; Suku Tahun</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>AKAUN SEMASA</b>	<b>78,367</b>	<b>96,029</b>	<b>102,190</b>	<b>131,414</b>	<b>110,727</b>	<b>87,183</b>
1. Barangan	130,152	139,489	130,825	170,380	140,355	136,751
2. Perkhidmatan	-10,872	-9,427	1,384	1,557	4,173	-1,444
2.1 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	291	400	270	526	345	226
2.2 Pengangkutan	-15,422	-19,285	-12,570	-14,812	-15,818	-22,391
2.3 Perjalanan	18,684	22,633	29,052	28,510	32,168	31,617
2.4 Pembinaan	-1,361	-565	-1,148	-457	-525	-470
2.5 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	-929	-1,175	-1,120	-1,173	-881	-737
2.6 Perkhidmatan kewangan	-191	-214	-397	-720	-510	-728
2.7 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	-4,919	-3,402	-3,940	-3,659	-3,003	-3,920
2.8 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	-195	-287	-157	-286	77	474
2.9 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	-5,979	-6,119	-7,231	-4,508	-6,468	-4,437
2.10 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	-502	-975	-1,015	-1,275	-603	-576
2.11 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	-350	-440	-359	-589	-609	-502
3. Pendapatan primer	-23,943	-17,294	-13,984	-23,033	-14,215	-26,333
3.1 Pampasan pekerja	-535	-306	-622	-894	-1,463	-2,082
3.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	-23,408	-16,988	-13,362	-22,139	-12,752	-24,251
3.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	-27,435	-20,572	-19,058	-30,236	-21,245	-30,555
3.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	-1,633	-2,955	-5,843	-9,581	-6,970	-6,852
3.2.3 Pelaburan lain	5,660	6,539	11,539	17,677	15,463	13,156
4. Pendapatan sekunder	-16,971	-16,739	-16,035	-17,490	-19,587	-21,790
<b>AKAUN MODAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-203</b>	<b>-109</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>-51</b>	<b>-111</b>
1. Perolehan/pelupusan aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	-	-46	-116	757	-31	-95
2. Pindahan modal	-	-156	7	-85	-20	-16
<b>AKAUN KEWANGAN</b>	<b>-36,991</b>	<b>-43,182</b>	<b>-38,954</b>	<b>-119,082</b>	<b>-80,173</b>	<b>-19,946</b>
1. Pelaburan langsung	3,749	144	-9,348	-25,996	-22,315	-13,977
2. Pelaburan portfolio	-13,896	12,680	18,548	-83,193	-1,781	48,467
3. Derivatif kewangan	-220	106	-164	-2,029	2,369	-698
4. Pelaburan lain	-26,624	-56,112	-47,991	-7,865	-58,447	-53,738
<b>ASET RIZAB</b>	<b>-13,550</b>	<b>-25,158</b>	<b>-45,296</b>	<b>18,250</b>	<b>-13,831</b>	<b>2,628</b>
<b>KESILAPAN DAN KETINGGALAN BERSIH</b>	<b>-27,825</b>	<b>-27,485</b>	<b>-17,831</b>	<b>-31,252</b>	<b>-16,671</b>	<b>-69,754</b>

**TABLE 4 (cont'd.) : BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (NET), 2005 - 2010 (RM MILLION)**

<b>Q105</b>	<b>Q205</b>	<b>Q305</b>	<b>Q405</b>	<b>Q106</b>	<b>Q206</b>	<b>Q306</b>	<b>Q406</b>	<b>Components/Year &amp; Quarter</b>
<b>22,910</b>	<b>18,603</b>	<b>19,072</b>	<b>17,783</b>	<b>20,828</b>	<b>19,142</b>	<b>28,106</b>	<b>27,952</b>	<b>CURRENT ACCOUNT</b>
33,242	30,915	30,662	35,333	32,569	30,753	38,342	37,825	1. Goods
-2,259	-2,339	-1,932	-4,342	-2,459	-3,395	-1,306	-2,268	2. Services
122	140	37	-8	83	126	98	93	2.1 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
-3,914	-3,243	-3,472	-4,794	-4,999	-5,655	-3,892	-4,740	2.2 Transport
4,987	4,725	4,608	4,364	5,763	5,637	5,619	5,614	2.3 Travel
-542	-599	-208	-12	-190	-247	-156	27	2.4 Construction
-232	-361	-135	-199	-148	-408	-253	-366	2.5 Insurance and pension services
-23	-20	-65	-84	-40	4	-98	-80	2.6 Financial services
-1,108	-1,307	-1,171	-1,333	-800	-935	-823	-844	2.7 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
-118	-36	-13	-28	-68	-8	-97	-114	2.8 Telecommunications, computer and information services
-1,251	-1,433	-1,340	-1,954	-1,683	-1,599	-1,357	-1,480	2.9 Other business services
-91	-140	-90	-180	-267	-244	-230	-234	2.10 Personal, cultural and recreational services
-88	-66	-82	-114	-110	-67	-119	-144	2.11 Government goods and services n.i.e.
-3,374	-5,185	-5,916	-9,467	-4,572	-4,386	-4,656	-3,679	3. Primary income
-117	-147	-35	-236	-30	-24	-123	-129	3.1 Compensation of employees
-3,257	-5,039	-5,881	-9,231	-4,543	-4,362	-4,534	-3,550	3.2 Investment income
-4,293	-6,294	-7,235	-9,613	-5,557	-4,770	-5,687	-4,558	3.2.1 Direct investment
-148	-424	-249	-812	-287	-942	-812	-914	3.2.2 Portfolio investment
1,184	1,680	1,603	1,194	1,302	1,349	1,965	1,923	3.2.3 Other investment
-4,699	-4,788	-3,743	-3,742	-4,709	-3,831	-4,273	-3,926	4. Secondary income
-	-	-	-	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-67</b>	<b>-145</b>	<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNT</b>
-	-	-	-	1	-1	-13	-33	1. Acquisitions/disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
-	-	-	-	3	7	-54	-112	2. Capital transfers
<b>3,091</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>5,896</b>	<b>-46,414</b>	<b>-4,671</b>	<b>-376</b>	<b>-18,044</b>	<b>-20,091</b>	<b>FINANCIAL ACCOUNT</b>
-353	2,817	-1,228	2,512	-1,165	-175	-1,231	2,715	1. Direct investment
3,638	1,984	-3,448	-16,070	8,368	-1,040	76	5,276	2. Portfolio investment
4	-56	-4	-164	-35	-52	55	138	3. Financial derivatives
-197	-4,309	10,576	-32,693	-11,840	891	-16,943	-28,221	4. Other investment
<b>-21,757</b>	<b>-10,626</b>	<b>-17,349</b>	<b>36,181</b>	<b>-5,296</b>	<b>-18,715</b>	<b>-3,820</b>	<b>2,672</b>	<b>RESERVE ASSETS</b>
<b>-4,244</b>	<b>-8,413</b>	<b>-7,619</b>	<b>-7,549</b>	<b>-10,864</b>	<b>-57</b>	<b>-6,177</b>	<b>-10,387</b>	<b>NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS</b>



JADUAL 4 (samb.) : IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN (BERSIH), 2005 - 2010 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/Tahun & Suku Tahun	Q107	Q207	Q307	Q407	Q108	Q208	Q308	Q408
<b>AKAUN SEMASA</b>	<b>19,628</b>	<b>24,676</b>	<b>29,956</b>	<b>27,930</b>	<b>23,753</b>	<b>39,461</b>	<b>39,982</b>	<b>28,218</b>
1. Barangan	26,503	29,766	37,092	37,464	33,587	49,098	50,852	36,842
2. Perkhidmatan	-184	1,644	260	-336	831	1,167	-905	463
2.1 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	76	28	151	15	100	136	125	165
2.2 Pengangkutan	-2,686	-3,011	-3,219	-3,654	-3,613	-3,508	-4,207	-3,484
2.3 Perjalanan	7,772	7,876	6,711	6,693	7,341	7,992	6,543	6,634
2.4 Pembinaan	-640	-268	-250	9	-188	-303	93	-59
2.5 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	-179	-438	-233	-270	-298	-423	-375	-77
2.6 Perkhidmatan kewangan	-49	-86	-119	-142	-143	-171	-197	-209
2.7 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	-890	-935	-938	-1,177	-809	-821	-1,074	-955
2.8 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	-67	89	8	-187	-31	-132	-53	-70
2.9 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	-3,203	-1,285	-1,595	-1,148	-1,075	-1,289	-1,182	-962
2.10 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	-310	-257	-173	-274	-334	-176	-436	-329
2.11 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	-8	-69	-82	-201	-118	-138	-142	-191
3. Pendapatan primer	-2,980	-2,787	-3,220	-4,998	-5,991	-6,554	-5,435	-5,054
3.1 Pampasan pekerja	-161	-88	-108	-265	-211	-187	-215	-281
3.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	-2,819	-2,699	-3,112	-4,733	-5,780	-6,367	-5,219	-4,773
3.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	-3,577	-3,793	-5,015	-6,673	-7,816	-7,375	-7,955	-7,090
3.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	-1,072	-1,669	-1,395	-1,707	-2,915	-2,762	-2,050	-1,853
3.2.3 Pelaburan lain	1,830	2,763	3,298	3,648	4,951	3,771	4,786	4,170
4. Pendapatan sekunder	-3,712	-3,946	-4,176	-4,200	-4,675	-4,251	-4,531	-4,033
<b>AKAUN MODAL</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-92</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>-98</b>	<b>-33</b>
1. Perolehan/pelupusan aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	-9	-2	-92	-13	818	-15	-17	-29
2. Pindahan modal	5	-1	1	3	1	-2	-80	-3
<b>AKAUN KEWANGAN</b>	<b>1,486</b>	<b>7,605</b>	<b>-30,973</b>	<b>-17,071</b>	<b>26,354</b>	<b>-11,423</b>	<b>-62,480</b>	<b>-71,534</b>
1. Pelaburan langsung	633	-110	-5,025	-4,846	-5,186	109	-19,732	-1,187
2. Pelaburan portfolio	25,561	16,169	-28,761	5,579	25,724	-22,005	-53,607	-33,305
3. Derivatif kewangan	17	-211	29	1	383	-201	-2,281	70
4. Pelaburan lain	-24,726	-8,243	2,784	-17,806	5,433	10,674	13,141	-37,112
<b>ASET RIZAB</b>	<b>-15,510</b>	<b>-33,844</b>	<b>4,355</b>	<b>-297</b>	<b>-48,942</b>	<b>-26,213</b>	<b>31,523</b>	<b>61,881</b>
<b>KESILAPAN DAN KETINGGALAN BERSIH</b>	<b>-5,598</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>-3,247</b>	<b>-10,551</b>	<b>-1,984</b>	<b>-1,807</b>	<b>-8,928</b>	<b>-18,533</b>

TABLE 4 (cont'd.) : BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (NET), 2005 - 2010 (RM MILLION)

Q109	Q209	Q309	Q409	Q110	Q210	Q310	Q410	Components/Year & Quarter
<b>27,606</b>	<b>28,091</b>	<b>27,090</b>	<b>27,941</b>	<b>29,547</b>	<b>14,728</b>	<b>19,871</b>	<b>23,037</b>	<b>CURRENT ACCOUNT</b>
33,906	33,330	34,751	38,367	44,909	30,454	28,736	32,652	1. Goods
2,265	1,429	869	-389	-174	-722	-111	-438	2. Services
89	91	46	118	116	-1	36	76	2.1 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
-2,427	-3,678	-4,554	-5,159	-4,913	-5,640	-5,717	-6,120	2.2 Transport
7,460	8,281	8,288	8,138	7,553	8,127	8,454	7,484	2.3 Travel
-11	-333	-181	0	-181	-305	20	-4	2.4 Construction
-210	-335	-165	-171	-206	-194	-215	-123	2.5 Insurance and pension services
-102	-119	-174	-115	-199	-199	-144	-186	2.6 Financial services
-720	-652	-792	-839	-1,055	-817	-1,191	-857	2.7 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
-8	-54	357	-218	222	-46	142	157	2.8 Telecommunications, computer and information services
-1,516	-1,394	-1,790	-1,769	-1,229	-1,369	-1,252	-588	2.9 Other business services
-149	-235	-24	-195	-159	-174	-143	-101	2.10 Personal, cultural and recreational services
-142	-145	-143	-179	-122	-104	-101	-175	2.11 Government goods and services n.i.e.
-4,401	-2,826	-1,740	-5,248	-9,764	-9,320	-3,530	-3,719	3. Primary income
-373	-425	-341	-324	-392	-476	-555	-659	3.1 Compensation of employees
-4,028	-2,401	-1,399	-4,924	-9,373	-8,844	-2,975	-3,060	3.2 Investment income
-6,243	-4,069	-3,679	-7,253	-10,853	-10,797	-4,048	-4,857	3.2.1 Direct investment
-2,489	-1,704	-1,997	-780	-1,511	-1,403	-2,662	-1,277	3.2.2 Portfolio investment
4,704	3,373	4,277	3,109	2,991	3,357	3,735	3,074	3.2.3 Other investment
-4,164	-3,842	-6,791	-4,790	-5,424	-5,684	-5,224	-5,459	4. Secondary income
<b>-43</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>-43</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNT</b>
-26	-16	14	-4	-29	-30	-26	-11	1. Acquisitions/disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
-18	-1	-1	0	3	-4	-17	3	2. Capital transfers
<b>-30,034</b>	<b>-22,080</b>	<b>-8,853</b>	<b>-19,206</b>	<b>-17,392</b>	<b>-209</b>	<b>-3,117</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>FINANCIAL ACCOUNT</b>
3,043	-5,085	-9,149	-11,123	1,988	162	-17,581	1,455	1. Direct investment
-13,274	-10,455	18,042	3,906	12,952	13,732	18,278	3,505	2. Portfolio investment
1,358	669	465	-123	415	-2,088	835	140	3. Financial derivatives
-21,160	-7,210	-18,210	-11,867	-32,747	-12,016	-4,649	-4,327	4. Other investment
<b>-3,265</b>	<b>-2,134</b>	<b>-11,458</b>	<b>3,025</b>	<b>19,634</b>	<b>1,875</b>	<b>-965</b>	<b>-17,917</b>	<b>RESERVE ASSETS</b>
<b>5,736</b>	<b>-3,859</b>	<b>-6,792</b>	<b>-11,755</b>	<b>-31,762</b>	<b>-16,360</b>	<b>-15,746</b>	<b>-5,885</b>	<b>NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS</b>

JADUAL 5 : AKAUN SEMASA, 2005 - 2010 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/Tahun & Suku Tahun	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>AKAUN SEMASA</b>	<b>78,367</b>	<b>96,029</b>	<b>102,190</b>	<b>131,414</b>	<b>110,727</b>	<b>87,183</b>
<b>1. Barangan</b>	<b>130,152</b>	<b>139,489</b>	<b>130,825</b>	<b>170,380</b>	<b>140,355</b>	<b>136,751</b>
1.1 Kredit	540,681	592,215	606,512	662,455	552,920	641,135
1.2 Debit	410,529	452,726	475,687	492,076	412,565	504,384
<b>2. Perkhidmatan</b>	<b>-10,872</b>	<b>-9,427</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>4,173</b>	<b>-1,444</b>
2.1 Kredit	73,014	77,291	99,867	103,641	98,751	102,900
2.1.1 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	651	797	723	965	856	705
2.1.2 Pengangkutan	16,376	16,013	25,516	23,730	16,472	15,696
2.1.3 Perjalanan	33,503	38,239	48,278	50,960	54,995	58,350
2.1.4 Pembinaan	3,857	3,637	4,665	4,277	3,090	3,324
2.1.5 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	1,056	1,063	1,228	1,241	1,001	1,065
2.1.6 Perkhidmatan kewangan	224	259	302	286	298	342
2.1.7 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	103	96	128	657	937	320
2.1.8 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	2,382	3,329	4,045	5,107	6,675	6,851
2.1.9 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	14,234	13,219	14,388	15,985	13,910	15,608
2.1.10 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	201	236	296	305	368	358
2.1.11 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	427	403	301	127	148	281
2.2 Debit	83,886	86,718	98,485	102,084	94,578	104,344
2.2.1 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	360	397	452	439	512	479
2.2.2 Pengangkutan	31,799	35,298	38,086	38,542	32,290	38,087
2.2.3 Perjalanan	14,820	15,606	19,226	22,451	22,827	26,733
2.2.4 Pembinaan	5,218	4,203	5,813	4,734	3,615	3,794
2.2.5 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	1,984	2,238	2,348	2,414	1,882	1,802
2.2.6 Perkhidmatan kewangan	415	472	699	1,006	808	1,069
2.2.7 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	5,022	3,498	4,067	4,316	3,940	4,240
2.2.8 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	2,577	3,616	4,202	5,393	6,598	6,377
2.2.9 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	20,212	19,338	21,619	20,493	20,379	20,045
2.2.10 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	702	1,210	1,311	1,580	971	934
2.2.11 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	777	842	660	716	757	783
<b>Barangan dan Perkhidmatan</b>	<b>119,280</b>	<b>130,062</b>	<b>132,209</b>	<b>171,936</b>	<b>144,529</b>	<b>135,306</b>
<b>3. Pendapatan primer</b>	<b>-23,943</b>	<b>-17,294</b>	<b>-13,984</b>	<b>-23,033</b>	<b>-14,215</b>	<b>-26,333</b>
3.1 Kredit	20,627	31,107	39,068	40,335	39,630	38,322
3.1.1 Pampasan pekerja	4,313	5,007	5,350	4,264	3,986	3,550
3.1.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	16,313	26,100	33,717	36,072	35,644	34,772
3.1.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	4,239	11,898	14,993	15,545	17,594	18,767
3.1.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	392	705	516	822	1,128	1,600
3.1.2.3 Pelaburan lain	11,682	13,497	18,209	19,705	16,922	14,404
3.2 Debit	44,569	48,401	53,052	63,368	53,845	64,655
3.2.1 Pampasan pekerja	4,848	5,313	5,973	5,157	5,449	5,632
3.2.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	39,721	43,088	47,079	58,211	48,396	59,023
3.2.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	31,674	32,470	34,051	45,780	38,839	49,323
3.2.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	2,026	3,660	6,358	10,403	8,098	8,452
3.2.2.3 Pelaburan lain	6,022	6,958	6,670	2,028	1,459	1,248
<b>4. Pendapatan sekunder</b>	<b>-16,971</b>	<b>-16,739</b>	<b>-16,035</b>	<b>-17,490</b>	<b>-19,587</b>	<b>-21,790</b>
4.1 Kredit	1,137	1,149	1,348	1,414	3,738	1,920
4.2 Debit	18,107	17,889	17,383	18,904	23,326	23,711

TABLE 5 (cont'd) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2005 - 2010 (RM MILLION)

Q105	Q205	Q305	Q405	Q106	Q206	Q306	Q406	Components/Year & Quarter
<b>22,910</b>	<b>18,603</b>	<b>19,072</b>	<b>17,783</b>	<b>20,828</b>	<b>19,142</b>	<b>28,106</b>	<b>27,952</b>	<b>CURRENT ACCOUNT</b>
<b>33,242</b>	<b>30,915</b>	<b>30,662</b>	<b>35,333</b>	<b>32,569</b>	<b>30,753</b>	<b>38,342</b>	<b>37,825</b>	<b>1. Goods</b>
125,180	132,446	138,938	144,116	137,290	143,587	158,161	153,177	1.1 Credits
91,938	101,531	108,276	108,783	104,722	112,833	119,818	115,352	1.2 Debits
<b>-2,259</b>	<b>-2,339</b>	<b>-1,932</b>	<b>-4,342</b>	<b>-2,459</b>	<b>-3,395</b>	<b>-1,306</b>	<b>-2,268</b>	<b>2. Services</b>
17,258	18,501	19,126	18,129	18,120	17,828	20,730	20,612	2.1 Credits
205	228	132	86	173	225	203	196	2.1.1 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
3,392	4,529	4,902	3,552	3,015	3,136	5,383	4,479	2.1.2 Transport
8,480	8,164	8,263	8,596	9,510	9,106	9,503	10,121	2.1.3 Travel
603	1,069	1,002	1,183	865	713	1,023	1,038	2.1.4 Construction
230	272	321	233	268	238	297	260	2.1.5 Insurance and pension services
73	44	54	54	46	77	59	77	2.1.6 Financial services
28	24	32	19	22	18	21	35	2.1.7 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
496	527	590	768	767	793	816	952	2.1.8 Telecommunications, computer and information services
3,573	3,475	3,688	3,498	3,290	3,366	3,273	3,290	2.1.9 Other business services
72	65	38	27	56	46	63	71	2.1.10 Personal, cultural and recreational services
105	104	104	114	108	111	90	94	2.1.11 Government goods and services n.i.e.
19,517	20,840	21,057	22,471	20,578	21,223	22,037	22,880	2.2 Debits
83	88	95	94	90	99	105	103	2.2.1 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
7,307	7,772	8,374	8,346	8,014	8,791	9,275	9,219	2.2.2 Transport
3,493	3,439	3,656	4,231	3,747	3,469	3,884	4,507	2.2.3 Travel
1,146	1,668	1,209	1,195	1,054	960	1,178	1,010	2.2.4 Construction
462	633	456	433	416	645	550	626	2.2.5 Insurance and pension services
95	64	119	137	86	72	157	157	2.2.6 Financial services
1,136	1,331	1,203	1,352	823	953	844	878	2.2.7 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
614	563	604	796	835	801	913	1,066	2.2.8 Telecommunications, computer and information services
4,825	4,908	5,028	5,452	4,973	4,965	4,630	4,771	2.2.9 Other business services
163	204	128	207	323	290	292	305	2.2.10 Personal, cultural and recreational services
193	170	186	228	218	177	209	238	2.2.11 Government goods and services n.i.e.
<b>30,983</b>	<b>28,576</b>	<b>28,731</b>	<b>30,991</b>	<b>30,110</b>	<b>27,359</b>	<b>37,036</b>	<b>35,557</b>	<b>Goods and Services</b>
<b>-3,374</b>	<b>-5,185</b>	<b>-5,916</b>	<b>-9,467</b>	<b>-4,572</b>	<b>-4,386</b>	<b>-4,656</b>	<b>-3,679</b>	<b>3. Primary income</b>
6,090	4,332	5,300	4,905	5,352	8,138	9,167	8,450	3.1 Credits
994	1,064	1,195	1,060	1,236	1,271	1,232	1,268	3.1.1 Compensation of employees
5,095	3,268	4,105	3,845	4,116	6,868	7,934	7,182	3.1.2 Investment income
2,437	59	835	908	1,151	3,264	3,997	3,486	3.1.2.1 Direct investment
63	130	157	43	75	262	265	103	3.1.2.2 Portfolio investment
2,596	3,079	3,113	2,894	2,890	3,341	3,672	3,593	3.1.2.3 Other investment
9,464	9,517	11,217	14,372	9,925	12,524	13,823	12,129	3.2 Debits
1,111	1,210	1,231	1,296	1,266	1,295	1,355	1,398	3.2.1 Compensation of employees
8,352	8,307	9,986	13,076	8,659	11,230	12,468	10,731	3.2.2 Investment income
6,730	6,353	8,070	10,521	6,708	8,034	9,684	8,043	3.2.2.1 Direct investment
211	554	406	855	362	1,204	1,077	1,017	3.2.2.2 Portfolio investment
1,411	1,400	1,510	1,700	1,589	1,992	1,707	1,671	3.2.2.3 Other investment
<b>-4,699</b>	<b>-4,788</b>	<b>-3,743</b>	<b>-3,742</b>	<b>-4,709</b>	<b>-3,831</b>	<b>-4,273</b>	<b>-3,926</b>	<b>4. Secondary income</b>
324	350	245	218	259	285	263	343	4.1 Credits
5,023	5,138	3,988	3,959	4,968	4,116	4,536	4,269	4.2 Debits

JADUAL 5 (samb.) : AKAUN SEMASA, 2005 - 2010 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/Tahun & Suku Tahun	Q107	Q207	Q307	Q407	Q108	Q208	Q308	Q408
<b>AKAUN SEMASA</b>	<b>19,628</b>	<b>24,676</b>	<b>29,956</b>	<b>27,930</b>	<b>23,753</b>	<b>39,461</b>	<b>39,982</b>	<b>28,218</b>
<b>1. Barangan</b>	<b>26,503</b>	<b>29,766</b>	<b>37,092</b>	<b>37,464</b>	<b>33,587</b>	<b>49,098</b>	<b>50,852</b>	<b>36,842</b>
1.1 Kredit	137,304	145,411	159,918	163,880	151,528	175,589	186,079	149,259
1.2 Debit	110,801	115,645	122,826	126,416	117,941	126,491	135,227	112,417
<b>2. Perkhidmatan</b>	<b>-184</b>	<b>1,644</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>-336</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>-905</b>	<b>463</b>
2.1 Kredit	24,101	25,169	24,761	25,836	24,839	26,356	26,044	26,402
2.1.1 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	180	138	267	138	241	301	192	231
2.1.2 Pengangkutan	6,025	6,428	6,570	6,493	5,742	6,282	6,146	5,560
2.1.3 Perjalanan	12,164	12,476	11,473	12,165	12,330	12,990	12,436	13,204
2.1.4 Pembinaan	980	999	1,324	1,362	1,055	895	1,138	1,189
2.1.5 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	316	293	300	319	251	293	284	413
2.1.6 Perkhidmatan kewangan	65	79	79	79	80	69	75	62
2.1.7 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	47	29	27	24	115	241	222	79
2.1.8 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	922	1,071	1,035	1,017	1,158	1,223	1,329	1,397
2.1.9 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	3,246	3,491	3,535	4,116	3,763	3,962	4,115	4,145
2.1.10 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	64	71	80	81	72	74	72	87
2.1.11 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	91	95	72	44	31	27	34	35
2.2 Debit	24,284	23,526	24,503	26,173	24,007	25,188	26,949	25,939
2.2.1 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	104	110	116	123	142	164	67	66
2.2.2 Pengangkutan	8,711	9,439	9,790	10,146	9,355	9,790	10,353	9,044
2.2.3 Perjalanan	4,392	4,599	4,762	5,472	4,989	4,998	5,894	6,571
2.2.4 Pembinaan	1,620	1,267	1,574	1,353	1,243	1,198	1,045	1,248
2.2.5 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	495	730	533	589	549	716	659	490
2.2.6 Perkhidmatan kewangan	114	165	198	222	223	240	272	271
2.2.7 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	937	963	965	1,201	924	1,062	1,296	1,034
2.2.8 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	989	982	1,027	1,204	1,189	1,355	1,382	1,467
2.2.9 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	6,449	4,776	5,130	5,264	4,838	5,250	5,298	5,107
2.2.10 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	375	329	253	355	406	250	508	416
2.2.11 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	99	164	154	244	149	165	176	226
<b>Barangan dan Perkhidmatan</b>	<b>26,319</b>	<b>31,410</b>	<b>37,352</b>	<b>37,128</b>	<b>34,419</b>	<b>50,266</b>	<b>49,947</b>	<b>37,305</b>
<b>3. Pendapatan primer</b>	<b>-2,980</b>	<b>-2,787</b>	<b>-3,220</b>	<b>-4,998</b>	<b>-5,991</b>	<b>-6,554</b>	<b>-5,435</b>	<b>-5,054</b>
3.1 Kredit	7,782	9,372	11,267	10,647	9,939	12,558	10,605	7,233
3.1.1 Pampasan pekerja	1,279	1,421	1,413	1,237	1,101	1,056	1,112	995
3.1.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	6,502	7,951	9,854	9,409	8,838	11,501	9,494	6,238
3.1.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	2,666	3,757	4,530	4,040	3,378	6,816	3,891	1,461
3.1.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	84	119	167	145	73	394	221	135
3.1.2.3 Pelaburan lain	3,752	4,075	5,157	5,225	5,388	4,292	5,383	4,642
3.2 Debit	10,762	12,160	14,487	15,644	15,930	19,111	16,040	12,287
3.2.1 Pampasan pekerja	1,440	1,509	1,521	1,502	1,311	1,243	1,327	1,276
3.2.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	9,321	10,651	12,966	14,142	14,618	17,869	14,713	11,011
3.2.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	6,243	7,550	9,545	10,713	11,193	14,191	11,846	8,551
3.2.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	1,156	1,789	1,562	1,852	2,988	3,156	2,271	1,988
3.2.2.3 Pelaburan lain	1,922	1,312	1,859	1,577	437	522	597	472
<b>4. Pendapatan sekunder</b>	<b>-3,712</b>	<b>-3,946</b>	<b>-4,176</b>	<b>-4,200</b>	<b>-4,675</b>	<b>-4,251</b>	<b>-4,531</b>	<b>-4,033</b>
4.1 Kredit	457	276	375	241	291	321	274	528
4.2 Debit	4,168	4,222	4,551	4,441	4,967	4,572	4,804	4,561

TABLE 5 (cont'd) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2005 - 2010 (RM MILLION)

Q109	Q209	Q309	Q409	Q110	Q210	Q310	Q410	Components/Year & Quarter
<b>27,606</b>	<b>28,091</b>	<b>27,090</b>	<b>27,941</b>	<b>29,547</b>	<b>14,728</b>	<b>19,871</b>	<b>23,037</b>	<b>CURRENT ACCOUNT</b>
<b>33,906</b>	<b>33,330</b>	<b>34,751</b>	<b>38,367</b>	<b>44,909</b>	<b>30,454</b>	<b>28,736</b>	<b>32,652</b>	<b>1. Goods</b>
118,029	129,719	145,512	159,661	159,081	157,389	159,546	165,119	1.1 Credits
84,122	96,389	110,760	121,293	114,172	126,935	130,810	132,467	1.2 Debits
<b>2,265</b>	<b>1,429</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>-389</b>	<b>-174</b>	<b>-722</b>	<b>-111</b>	<b>-438</b>	<b>2. Services</b>
23,677	24,099	24,972	26,002	23,998	25,267	26,596	27,039	2.1 Credits
204	236	149	267	216	110	179	200	2.1.1 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
4,276	3,975	4,039	4,182	3,760	4,015	4,053	3,868	2.1.2 Transport
12,691	13,694	14,040	14,570	13,692	14,523	15,117	15,018	2.1.3 Travel
825	642	657	966	571	634	1,210	908	2.1.4 Construction
214	238	292	257	212	254	267	332	2.1.5 Insurance and pension services
63	69	75	91	81	85	97	78	2.1.6 Financial services
294	194	211	238	12	135	32	142	2.1.7 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
1,585	1,660	1,823	1,607	1,707	1,667	1,719	1,758	2.1.8 Telecommunications, computer and information services
3,423	3,284	3,540	3,663	3,583	3,680	3,805	4,540	2.1.9 Other business services
74	70	114	110	107	88	60	103	2.1.10 Personal, cultural and recreational services
28	37	32	50	57	76	58	90	2.1.11 Government goods and services n.i.e
21,412	22,671	24,104	26,391	24,172	25,989	26,707	27,476	2.2 Debits
114	145	103	149	101	111	143	124	2.2.1 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
6,703	7,653	8,592	9,342	8,673	9,655	9,770	9,988	2.2.2 Transport
5,231	5,413	5,752	6,432	6,139	6,396	6,664	7,534	2.2.3 Travel
836	975	838	966	752	940	1,190	912	2.2.4 Construction
424	573	457	428	417	447	481	456	2.2.5 Insurance and pension services
165	188	249	206	281	283	242	264	2.2.6 Financial services
1,014	846	1,003	1,077	1,067	952	1,223	999	2.2.7 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
1,592	1,714	1,466	1,826	1,485	1,714	1,576	1,601	2.2.8 Telecommunications, computer and information services
4,939	4,678	5,330	5,432	4,812	5,049	5,057	5,128	2.2.9 Other business services
223	305	138	305	266	262	203	204	2.2.10 Personal, cultural and recreational services
171	182	175	229	180	179	159	265	2.2.11 Government goods and services n.i.e
<b>36,171</b>	<b>34,759</b>	<b>35,620</b>	<b>37,979</b>	<b>44,735</b>	<b>29,732</b>	<b>28,625</b>	<b>32,214</b>	<b>Goods and Services</b>
<b>-4,401</b>	<b>-2,826</b>	<b>-1,740</b>	<b>-5,248</b>	<b>-9,764</b>	<b>-9,320</b>	<b>-3,530</b>	<b>-3,719</b>	<b>3. Primary income</b>
6,388	9,168	12,634	11,440	7,090	7,114	12,786	11,331	3.1 Credits
1,014	1,013	950	1,009	931	836	843	940	3.1.1 Compensation of employees
5,374	8,155	11,684	10,431	6,159	6,278	11,943	10,391	3.1.2 Investment income
194	4,097	6,971	6,332	2,438	2,129	7,719	6,482	3.1.2.1 Direct investment
86	250	111	681	429	534	184	453	3.1.2.2 Portfolio investment
5,094	3,808	4,602	3,419	3,292	3,616	4,040	3,456	3.1.2.3 Other investment
10,789	11,994	14,374	16,688	16,854	16,434	16,317	15,050	3.2 Debits
1,387	1,438	1,291	1,333	1,323	1,312	1,398	1,599	3.2.1 Compensation of employees
9,402	10,556	13,083	15,355	15,532	15,122	14,918	13,451	3.2.2 Investment income
6,438	8,167	10,650	13,585	13,291	12,926	11,767	11,339	3.2.2.1 Direct investment
2,575	1,954	2,108	1,461	1,940	1,937	2,846	1,730	3.2.2.2 Portfolio investment
390	435	325	309	301	260	305	382	3.2.2.3 Other investment
<b>-4,164</b>	<b>-3,842</b>	<b>-6,791</b>	<b>-4,790</b>	<b>-5,424</b>	<b>-5,684</b>	<b>-5,224</b>	<b>-5,459</b>	<b>4. Secondary income</b>
446	303	336	2,654	420	435	558	507	4.1 Credits
4,610	4,145	7,127	7,444	5,844	6,118	5,782	5,966	4.2 Debits

**JADUAL 6 : AKAUN MODAL, AKAUN KEWANGAN DAN ASET RIZAB, 2005 - 2010 (RM JUTA)**

<b>Komponen/Tahun &amp; Suku Tahun</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>AKAUN MODAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-203</b>	<b>-109</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>-51</b>	<b>-111</b>
1. Kredit	-	25	23	854	44	69
1.1 Pelupusan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	-	6	0	851	35	28
1.2 Pindahan modal	-	19	23	3	9	41
2. Debit	-	228	132	182	95	180
2.1 Perolehan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	-	53	116	94	66	123
2.2 Pindahan modal	-	175	16	88	29	57
<b>AKAUN KEWANGAN</b>	<b>-36,991</b>	<b>-43,182</b>	<b>-38,954</b>	<b>-119,082</b>	<b>-80,173</b>	<b>-19,946</b>
1. Pelaburan langsung	3,749	144	-9,348	-25,996	-22,315	-13,977
1.1 Aset	-11,641	-27,947	-40,500	-50,438	-22,928	-49,163
1.2 Liabiliti	15,390	28,091	31,153	24,442	613	35,186
2. Pelaburan portfolio	-13,896	12,680	18,548	-83,193	-1,781	48,467
2.1 Aset	-2,706	-7,769	-13,442	-10,773	-22,177	-23,176
2.2 Liabiliti	-11,191	20,449	31,990	-72,420	20,396	71,643
3. Derivatif kewangan	-220	106	-164	-2,029	2,369	-698
4. Pelaburan lain	-26,624	-56,112	-47,991	-7,865	-58,447	-53,738
4.1 Sektor awam	-3,149	-8,018	-5,787	852	-182	119
Kredit	7,019	3,918	2,960	6,680	3,366	2,878
Debit	10,168	11,936	8,747	5,828	3,547	2,759
4.2 Sektor swasta	-23,474	-48,094	-42,203	-8,717	-58,265	-53,856
<b>ASET RIZAB</b>	<b>-13,550</b>	<b>-25,158</b>	<b>-45,296</b>	<b>18,250</b>	<b>-13,831</b>	<b>2,628</b>
1. Sumber IMF	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Rizab luar negeri BNM	-13,550	-25,158	-45,296	18,250	-13,831	2,628
2.1 Hak pengeluaran khas	17	-9	-4	-25	-6,493	837
2.2 Kedudukan rizab IMF	1,882	393	176	-510	-389	62
2.3 Emas dan pertukaran wang asing	-15,449	-25,543	-45,468	18,785	-6,950	1,729

**Pelaburan Langsung Mengikut Prinsip Arah Aliran**

<i>Pelaburan langsung</i>	3,749	144	-9,348	-25,996	-22,315	-13,977
<i>Di luar negeri</i>	-11,647	-22,086	-38,892	-49,920	-27,436	-43,160
<i>Di Malaysia</i>	15,396	22,230	29,545	23,924	5,121	29,183

**TABLE 6 (cont'd) : CAPITAL ACCOUNT, FINANCIAL ACCOUNT AND RESERVE ASSETS, 2005 - 2010 (RM MILLION)**

Q105	Q205	Q305	Q405	Q106	Q206	Q306	Q406	Components/Year & Quarter
-	-	-	-	3	6	-67	-145	<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNT</b>
-	-	-	-	10	9	2	4	1. Credits
-	-	-	-	6	0	0	0	1.1 Gross disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
-	-	-	-	4	9	2	4	1.2 Capital transfers
-	-	-	-	7	3	69	149	2. Debits
-	-	-	-	6	1	13	33	2.1 Gross acquisitions of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
-	-	-	-	1	2	56	116	2.2 Capital transfers
<b>3,091</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>5,896</b>	<b>-46,414</b>	<b>-4,671</b>	<b>-376</b>	<b>-18,044</b>	<b>-20,091</b>	<b>FINANCIAL ACCOUNT</b>
-353	2,817	-1,228	2,512	-1,165	-175	-1,231	2,715	1. Direct investment
-2,257	-2,976	-5,324	-1,085	-4,219	-6,883	-7,895	-8,951	1.1 Assets
1,904	5,793	4,097	3,597	3,054	6,708	6,663	11,666	1.2 Liabilities
3,638	1,984	-3,448	-16,070	8,368	-1,040	76	5,276	2. Portfolio investment
-199	-945	-1,121	-441	-629	-1,084	-4,459	-1,597	2.1 Assets
3,837	2,929	-2,327	-15,629	8,998	44	4,535	6,873	2.2 Liabilities
4	-56	-4	-164	-35	-52	55	138	3. Financial derivatives
-197	-4,309	10,576	-32,693	-11,840	891	-16,943	-28,221	4. Other investment
-1,571	936	-1,498	-1,017	-1,082	-328	-2,536	-4,073	4.1 Public sector
666	2,340	3,155	858	932	1,062	527	1,397	Credits
2,237	1,404	4,653	1,875	2,013	1,390	3,063	5,470	Debits
1,373	-5,245	12,074	-31,676	-10,758	1,219	-14,407	-24,148	4.2 Private sector
<b>-21,757</b>	<b>-10,626</b>	<b>-17,349</b>	<b>36,181</b>	<b>-5,296</b>	<b>-18,715</b>	<b>-3,820</b>	<b>2,672</b>	<b>RESERVE ASSETS</b>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1. IMF resources
-21,757	-10,626	-17,349	36,181	-5,296	-18,715	-3,820	2,672	2. BNM external reserves
7	14	-2	-2	7	-21	-10	15	2.1 Special drawing rights
201	373	506	802	146	-22	-5	274	2.2 IMF reserve position
-21,965	-11,013	-17,853	35,381	-5,449	-18,672	-3,805	2,383	2.3 Gold and foreign exchange

**Direct Investment According to Directional Principle**

-353	2,817	-1,228	2,512	-1,165	-175	-1,231	2,715	Direct investment
-3,077	-2,249	-3,878	-2,444	-4,907	-5,706	-6,385	-5,089	Abroad
2,724	5,066	2,650	4,956	3,742	5,531	5,153	7,804	In Malaysia



JADUAL 6 (samb.) : AKAUN MODAL, AKAUN KEWANGAN DAN ASET RIZAB, 2005 - 2010 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/Tahun & Suku Tahun	Q107	Q207	Q307	Q407	Q108	Q208	Q308	Q408
<b>AKAUN MODAL</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-92</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>-98</b>	<b>-33</b>
1. Kredit	7	4	6	7	848	1	0	6
1.1 Pelupusan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	0	0	0	0	846	0	0	5
1.2 Pindahan modal	7	4	6	7	2	1	0	1
2. Debit	11	7	97	17	29	18	98	38
2.1 Perolehan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	9	2	92	13	28	15	17	34
2.2 Pindahan modal	2	5	5	4	1	3	81	4
<b>AKAUN KEWANGAN</b>	<b>1,486</b>	<b>7,605</b>	<b>-30,973</b>	<b>-17,071</b>	<b>26,354</b>	<b>-11,423</b>	<b>-62,480</b>	<b>-71,534</b>
1. Pelaburan langsung	633	-110	-5,025	-4,846	-5,186	109	-19,732	-1,187
1.1 Aset	-2,125	-13,500	-14,821	-10,054	-12,367	-15,932	-21,759	-380
1.2 Liabiliti	2,758	13,390	9,797	5,208	7,181	16,041	2,027	-806
2. Pelaburan portfolio	25,561	16,169	-28,761	5,579	25,724	-22,005	-53,607	-33,305
2.1 Aset	1,704	-5,147	-6,488	-3,511	281	-3,633	-2,479	-4,941
2.2 Liabiliti	23,857	21,316	-22,272	9,090	25,444	-18,372	-51,128	-28,364
3. Derivatif kewangan	17	-211	29	1	383	-201	-2,281	70
4. Pelaburan lain	-24,726	-8,243	2,784	-17,806	5,433	10,674	13,141	-37,112
4.1 Sektor awam	-278	-1,182	-3,386	-942	-712	1,605	-2,738	2,697
Kredit	1,108	276	895	681	207	2,189	301	3,984
Debit	1,386	1,458	4,281	1,623	919	584	3,038	1,287
4.2 Sektor swasta	-24,448	-7,061	6,169	-16,864	6,144	9,069	15,878	-39,809
<b>ASET RIZAB</b>	<b>-15,510</b>	<b>-33,844</b>	<b>4,355</b>	<b>-297</b>	<b>-48,942</b>	<b>-26,213</b>	<b>31,523</b>	<b>61,881</b>
1. Sumber IMF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Rizab luar negeri BNM	-15,510	-33,844	4,355	-297	-48,942	-26,213	31,523	61,881
2.1 Hak pengeluaran khas	7	-6	-11	6	-5	-15	-2	-4
2.2 Kedudukan rizab IMF	11	83	62	20	-2	9	20	-536
2.3 Emas dan pertukaran wang asing	-15,528	-33,922	4,305	-323	-48,935	-26,207	31,505	62,421

**Pelaburan Langsung Mengikut Prinsip Arah Aliran**

Pelaburan langsung	633	-110	-5,025	-4,846	-5,186	109	-19,732	-1,187
Di luar negeri	-5,121	-11,775	-12,365	-9,631	-8,853	-15,656	-20,035	-5,377
Di Malaysia	5,754	11,665	7,341	4,785	3,667	15,765	302	4,190

TABLE 6 (cont'd) : CAPITAL ACCOUNT, FINANCIAL ACCOUNT AND RESERVE ASSETS, 2005 - 2010 (RM MILLION)

Q109	Q209	Q309	Q409	Q110	Q210	Q310	Q410	Components/Year & Quarter
<b>-43</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>-43</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNT</b>
1	6	28	9	13	7	7	43	1. Credits
0	4	25	6	0	0	1	27	1.1 Gross disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
1	2	3	4	13	7	6	16	1.2 Capital transfers
44	23	15	13	39	41	50	50	2. Debits
26	20	10	10	29	30	27	38	2.1 Gross acquisitions of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
18	3	4	3	10	11	23	13	2.2 Capital transfers
<b>-30,034</b>	<b>-22,080</b>	<b>-8,853</b>	<b>-19,206</b>	<b>-17,392</b>	<b>-209</b>	<b>-3,117</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>FINANCIAL ACCOUNT</b>
3,043	-5,085	-9,149	-11,123	1,988	162	-17,581	1,455	1. Direct investment
2,616	-6,229	-11,733	-7,583	-12,491	-2,223	-23,866	-10,583	1.1 Assets
426	1,144	2,584	-3,541	14,479	2,385	6,285	12,038	1.2 Liabilities
-13,274	-10,455	18,042	3,906	12,952	13,732	18,278	3,505	2. Portfolio investment
-1,682	-6,511	-4,938	-9,046	-4,069	-2,055	-9,249	-7,802	2.1 Assets
-11,593	-3,943	22,980	12,952	17,022	15,787	27,527	11,307	2.2 Liabilities
1,358	669	465	-123	415	-2,088	835	140	3. Financial derivatives
-21,160	-7,210	-18,210	-11,867	-32,747	-12,016	-4,649	-4,327	4. Other investment
-999	-682	1,762	-263	-721	-317	1,354	-198	4.1 Public sector
207	10	2,491	657	309	164	2,045	360	Credits
1,205	692	730	920	1,029	481	691	558	Debits
-20,162	-6,528	-19,972	-11,604	-32,026	-11,698	-6,003	-4,129	4.2 Private sector
<b>-3,265</b>	<b>-2,134</b>	<b>-11,458</b>	<b>3,025</b>	<b>19,634</b>	<b>1,875</b>	<b>-965</b>	<b>-17,917</b>	<b>RESERVE ASSETS</b>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1. IMF resources
-3,265	-2,134	-11,458	3,025	19,634	1,875	-965	-17,917	2. BNM external reserves
-20	-1	-6,606	133	578	188	3	68	2.1 Special drawing rights
-213	-93	-111	28	120	-75	1	16	2.2 IMF reserve position
-3,032	-2,041	-4,742	2,864	18,936	1,762	-968	-18,001	2.3 Gold and foreign exchange

**Direct Investment According to Directional Principle**

3,043	-5,085	-9,149	-11,123	1,988	162	-17,581	1,455	Direct investment
388	-5,791	-12,892	-9,141	-3,675	-6,333	-24,004	-9,149	Abroad
2,655	706	3,743	-1,983	5,663	6,495	6,423	10,603	In Malaysia

**NOTA TEKNIKAL**  
*TECHNICAL NOTES*

## NOTA TEKNIKAL

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### A. PENGENALAN

Statistik Imbangan Pembayaran Malaysia mengukur transaksi ekonomi antarabangsa antara Malaysia dan negara-negara lain di dunia dari segi magnitud dan jenis transaksi dalam akaun semasa, akaun modal dan akaun kewangan. Penyusunan ini selaras dengan metodologi yang ditetapkan dalam Manual Imbangan Pembayaran dan Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa Edisi Keenam (BPM6) oleh Tabung Kewangan Antarabangsa (IMF).

### B. KONSEP DAN LIPUTAN

#### 1. Residen

Residen ialah:

- orang yang tinggal atau menetap di Malaysia bagi tempoh sekurang-kurangnya satu tahun; dan
- syarikat atau institusi yang berada/beroperasi di Malaysia di mana kepentingan ekonominya berpusat di Malaysia.

Satu unit institusi dikatakan mempunyai pusat kepentingan di wilayah ekonomi di sebuah negara apabila wujudnya lokasi seperti bangunan, tempat pengeluaran, atau premis lain dimana atau dari mana unit tersebut mengusahakan atau bercadang untuk terus mengusahakan, sama ada untuk tempoh selama-lamanya atau tempoh yang panjang, di dalam aktiviti ekonomi dan dengan skala urusniaga yang signifikan.

#### 2. Bukan Residen

Bukan residen merujuk kepada individu, syarikat atau institusi yang tinggal, atau berada/beroperasi di negara luar Malaysia.

Status residen perwakilan kerajaan asing, organisasi antarabangsa, pelajar asing dan pesakit asing, adalah seperti berikut:

- perwakilan kerajaan asing (kedutaan, konsulat, pangkalan ketenteraan, kerajaan asing) di Malaysia ada dianggap sebagai pihak luar-wilayah dan, dengan itu dianggap sebagai bukan-residen;
- perwakilan kerajaan Malaysia di luar negeri dianggap sebagai residen Malaysia;
- organisasi antarabangsa tidak dianggap sebagai residen bagi mana-mana ekonomi/negara; dan
- pelajar asing dan pesakit asing dianggap sebagai residen negara asal mereka.

#### 3. Sistem Catatan Beregu

Sistem ini berdasarkan prinsip perakaunan yang diterima di peringkat antarabangsa bagi merekodkan dua kemasukan yang sama bagi setiap urusniaga. Kemasukan kredit untuk merekodkan eksport barangan dan perkhidmatan, pendapatan diterima dan urusniaga kewangan yang melibatkan pengurangan dalam aset kewangan atau meningkatkan liabiliti. Sebaliknya, kemasukan debit adalah digunakan untuk merekodkan import barangan dan perkhidmatan, pendapatan yang akan dibayar dan urusniaga kewangan yang melibatkan peningkatan dalam aset atau pengurangan dalam liabiliti.

## NOTA TEKNIKAL

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### 4. Akaun Semasa

ia mengukur peruntukan bersih sumber sebenar iaitu barangan, perkhidmatan, pendapatan primer dan sekunder kepada atau daripada seluruh dunia. Lebihan dalam akaun berlaku apabila pendapatan melebihi perbelanjaan, manakala defisit berlaku jika ia sebaliknya. Defisit dalam akaun semasa mungkin dibiayai oleh aliran masuk pelaburan asing atau pinjaman luar negara atau penggunaan dalam aset rizab.

#### i. Barangan

Semua urusan niaga barangan yang melibatkan pertukaran hak milik di antara residen dan bukan-residen adalah diliputi. Barangan dinilai berdasarkan harga pasaran.

Perkhidmatan penghantaran barangan sehingga ke sempadan kastam termasuk dalam barangan. Perkhidmatan penghantaran yang disediakan melepasi sempadan kastam oleh pengangkut tempatan adalah dikelaskan sebagai tambang muatan eksport.

Peraturan pertukaran hak milik digunakan dalam mendefinisikan dagangan bagi memastikan pada prinsipnya komponen tersebut adalah konsisten dalam liputan dan selaras dengan komponen - komponen lain dalam imbalan pembayaran. Walau bagaimanapun, standard antarabangsa digunakan bagi perangkaan perdagangan luar negeri berdasarkan kepada pergerakan fizikal barangan merentasi sempadan kastam.

Secara umumnya, pertukaran hak milik bagi kebanyakan barangan berlaku pada masa yang sama apabila ia secara fizikalnya bergerak melepasi sempadan.

Proksi nilai pasaran di sempadan kastam Malaysia bagi barangan eksport yang dilaporkan kepada pihak kastam ialah nilai f.o.b. dan nilai c.i.f. bagi barangan import.

- Eksport f.o.b merujuk kepada nilai barangan di pasaran di sempadan perangkaan/kastam, iaitu termasuk semua kos pengangkutan barangan ke sempadan perangkaan/kastam, eksport dan duti lain yang kena bayar, dan juga kos punggahan ke kenderaan pengangkut melainkan kos ditanggung sendiri oleh syarikat pengangkut.
- Import c.i.f. merujuk kepada nilai barangan di pasaran sempadan perangkaan/kastam, iaitu termasuk semua caj pengangkutan dan insurans ketika dalam perjalanan tetapi tidak termasuk kos punggahan daripada kapal, kapal terbang atau kenderaan, melainkan kos sedemikian ditanggung sendiri oleh syarikat pengangkut tersebut. Nilai c.i.f. dibuat penyesuaian kepada nilai f.o.b. dalam penyusunan perangkaan imbalan pembayaran.

Nilai barangan yang diperolehi daripada pengisytiharan kastam (perangkaan perdagangan luar negeri) diselaraskan untuk liputan yang merangkumi urusan niaga pesawat udara dan kapal komersil, yang dihantar ke luar Malaysia, import barangan ketenteraan dan eksport/import air ke/dari Singapura. Sebaliknya, pengecualian bagi eksport/import yang tidak berlaku pertukaran hak milik termasuklah barangan yang dikembalikan (barangan ini telah diimport dan dikembalikan semula kerana didapati rosak atau tidak menepati spesifikasi) dan kenderaan terpakai yang dieksport/diimport untuk kegunaan persendirian.

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Imbangan barangan adalah berbeza dengan perdagangan luar negeri dan perangkaan BOP kerana:

- import direkodkan pada c.i.f. bagi perangkaan perdagangan luar negeri; dan
- liputan dan masa berlaku pertukaran hak milik barangan disesuaikan dalam BOP.

*Merchanting* ditakrifkan sebagai pembelian barangan oleh residen daripada bukan-residen dan menjual semula kepada bukan-residen lain tanpa barangan tersebut perlu memasuki Malaysia. Perbezaan antara nilai pembelian dan jualan semula barangan direkodkan sebagai eksport bersih barangan di bawah *merchanting*.

### ii. Perkhidmatan

Perkhidmatan adalah hasil daripada aktiviti pengeluaran yang melibatkan perubahan keadaan unit pengeluaran, atau memenuhi pertukaran produk atau aset kewangan. Perkhidmatan bukan secara umum dipisahkan kepada item dimana hak milik boleh diwujudkan dan tidak boleh secara umum dipisahkan daripada pengeluaran mereka.

#### a. Perkhidmatan Penyenggaraan dan Pembaikan t.t.t.l.

Termasuk penyenggaraan dan kerja pembaikan oleh residen ke atas barangan yang dimiliki oleh bukan residen (dan sebaliknya).

Kerja pembaikan mungkin dilakukan di tempat pembaikan atau di tempat lain. Penyenggaraan dan pembaikan bagi kapal, pesawat dan kelengkapan pengangkutan lain juga termasuk.

Tidak termasuk:

- Pembersihan peralatan pengangkutan (termasuk dalam perkhidmatan pengangkutan);
- Pembaikan pembinaan dan penyenggaraan (termasuk dalam pembinaan); dan
- Penyenggaraan dan pembaikan komputer (termasuk dalam perkhidmatan komputer).

### b. Pengangkutan

Pengangkutan meliputi semua jenis pengangkutan iaitu laut, udara, dan lain-lain (termasuk darat, jalan air, angkasa lepas dan saluran paip) dan perkhidmatan pos dan kurier. Ia melibatkan pengangkutan penumpang, tambang (pergerakan barangan) dan aktiviti perkhidmatan sokongan dan tambahan. Aktiviti perkhidmatan sokongan dan tambahan tidak termasuk sewaan (*charter*) pengangkut tanpa anak kapal dimasukkan dalam perkhidmatan perniagaan lain.

#### (i) Perkhidmatan Tambang Muatan

(a) Item ini meliputi pengangkutan dan perkhidmatan pengagihan yang dilakukan oleh:

- residen ke atas barangan dan kebanyakan barangan alih lain yang diperolehi atau dimiliki oleh bukan residen (eksport bagi Malaysia); dan

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- bukan-residen ke atas barangan dan kebanyakan barangan alih lain yang diperoleh atau dimiliki oleh residen (import bagi Malaysia). Insurans atas barangan import Malaysia juga diliputi disini.
- (b) Penghantaran barangan biasanya ditetapkan bermula di sempadan kastam negara pengeksporth. Ini dibuat sebagai asas dalam pengiraan penghantaran barangan dan supaya ianya konsisten dengan penilaian f.o.b. bagi komponen barangan. Prosedur penyusunan adalah seperti berikut:
- dikira sebagai eksport semua perkhidmatan yang dibekalkan oleh residen Malaysia/negara lain ke atas eksport, sebaik sahaja barangan eksport tersebut dimuatkan ke kapal/pesawat udara di sempadan Malaysia/negara lain dari tempat dimana barangan di eksport; dan
  - dikira sebagai import semua perkhidmatan yang dibekalkan oleh residen asing ke atas import Malaysia, sebaik sahaja barangan tersebut dimuatkan ke kapal/pesawat udara di sempadan kastam negara pengeksporth.
- (c) Bayaran tambang muatan kepada syarikat perkapalan dan penerbangan bukan-residen atas perkhidmatan yang diterima berkaitan barangan import Malaysia. Pendapatan tambang muatan yang diterima oleh syarikat residen kerana perkhidmatan pengangkutan barangan import Malaysia tidak diambil kira berdasarkan andaian semua perbelanjaan tambang muatan bagi import adalah ditanggung oleh residen.

### **(ii) Perkhidmatan Pengangkutan Penumpang**

- (a) Perkhidmatan ini merujuk kepada pengangkutan penumpang di peringkat antarabangsa. Perkhidmatan lain yang membabitkan perbelanjaan penumpang yang menaiki kapal/pesawat udara, bayaran kerana lebihan bagasi dan barangan persendirian yang dibawa bersama juga diambil kira.
- (b) Untuk mengelakkan kesulitan dalam menentukan taraf residen penumpang, satu ketetapan telah dibuat dimana tiket penumpang yang dijual di Malaysia disifatkan sebagai dijual kepada residen. Sebaliknya, tiket penumpang yang dijual di negara asing disifatkan sebagai dijual kepada bukan residen.

### **(iii) Perkhidmatan Pengangkutan Lain**

- (a) Bayaran bagi perkhidmatan di pelabuhan atau di lapangan terbang oleh syarikat pengangkut direkodkan disini. Perkhidmatan tersebut termasuklah perkhidmatan pemunggahan kargo, perkhidmatan lapangan terbang/pelabuhan, pengemudian, penundaan, penyenggaraan dan pembaikan.

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- (b) Perkhidmatan lain yang berkaitan dijalankan oleh *shippers/carriers* dan peralatan yang setara seperti bot tunda, kapal tunda dan operasi menyelamat juga membentuk sebahagian daripada komponen ini.

### (iv) Perkhidmatan Pos dan Kurier

Perkhidmatan pos dan kurier meliputi pengambilan, pengangkutan dan penghantaran bungkusan, pakej, dan dokumen bercetak lain. Ia tidak termasuk bayaran kepada entiti perkhidmatan pos, seperti portal giro, perkhidmatan akaun simpanan dan perbankan, dan caj penyimpanan barangan.

### c. Perjalanan

- (i) Item ini merujuk kepada barangan dan perkhidmatan seperti penginapan, makanan, hiburan, pengangkutan domestik, hadiah dan cenderamata yang diperoleh oleh pelawat asing ketika berada di Malaysia, dan yang diperoleh oleh pelawat Malaysia ketika berada di negara asing. Perbelanjaan oleh anak kapal juga diambilkira. Pengangkutan antarabangsa pelawat direkodkan di bawah perkhidmatan pengangkutan.
- (ii) Kedua-dua jenis pelawat iaitu pelancong dan pelawat harian adalah termasuk dalam penyusunan ini. Lembaga Penggalakan Pelancongan Malaysia mendefinisikan pelancong dan pelawat harian seperti berikut:

- **Pelancong**

“Warga asing yang melawat Malaysia bukan untuk tujuan bekerja di Malaysia, dan tinggal sekurang-kurangnya satu malam tetapi tidak melebihi satu tahun”; dan

- **Pelawat Harian**

“Warga asing yang melawat Malaysia bukan untuk tujuan bekerja di Malaysia, dan tinggal kurang daripada 24 jam dan tidak bermalam”.

- (iii) Pelancong dikelaskan di bawah perjalanan perniagaan dan perjalanan persendirian. Perjalanan perniagaan meliputi pelancong yang ke luar negeri untuk semua jenis aktiviti perniagaan: anak kapal; pegawai kerajaan dalam perjalanan rasmi. Perjalanan persendirian meliputi pelancong yang ke luar negeri bagi tujuan selain daripada perniagaan seperti lawatan, bercuti, menyertai aktiviti rekreasi dan kebudayaan atau mengerjakan Haji atau Umrah/ziarah.
- (iv) Komponen Perjalanan juga termasuk perbelanjaan pelajar Malaysia di luar negeri dan perbelanjaan pelajar asing di Malaysia. Pelajar kekal sebagai residen di negara asal tanpa mengambilkira tempoh tinggal di negara lain.
- (v) Perbelanjaan kesihatan/perubatan bagi kredit dan debit juga diambilkira sebagai perjalanan. Perbelanjaan yang ditanggung oleh pesakit bukan residen di Malaysia (kredit) atau residen Malaysia yang mendapatkan rawatan perubatan di luar negara (debit) juga termasuk dalam kategori ini.



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- d. Pembinaan** Perkhidmatan pembinaan merangkumi kerja baru dan kerja baik pulih yang dijalankan pada tempoh masa yang pendek, kurang daripada satu tahun. Pembinaan ialah asas kasar penggunaan semua barangan dan perkhidmatan yang digunakan sebagai input kerja dan juga kos pengeluaran lain. Ini termasuklah kerja-kerja penyediaan tapak, kerja-kerja membina dan menyiapkan bangunan (mengecat, memasang paip, meroboh, dll.), kerja-kerja pembinaan untuk kejuruteraan awam, kerja-kerja pemasangan dan pemasangan jentera dan pembinaan lain (seperti perkhidmatan penyewaan kelengkapan pembinaan atau perobohan dengan pengendali; kerja pembersihan luar bangunan, dll.)
- e. Perkhidmatan Insurans dan Pencen** Meliputi perkhidmatan menyediakan insuran hayat, insuran bukan-hayat, insuran semula, insuran tambang muatan, pencen dan perkhidmatan tambahan kepada insuran.
- f. Perkhidmatan Kewangan** Meliputi perkhidmatan kewangan, perantaraan dan perkhidmatan tambahan (kecuali pengusaha dana pencen dan insuran) yang dijalankan antara residen dan bukan-residen. Caj perkhidmatan termasuklah perkhidmatan deposit dan pinjaman (cth. yuran permohonan dan komitmen, bayaran jaminan, yuran pembayaran balik awal atau denda bayaran lewat, dan caj akaun). Ini termasuklah komisen dan bayaran lain berkaitan dengan surat kredit, penerimaan bank, pinjaman kredit, pajakan kewangan, urusniaga pertukaran asing, komisen dan bayaran lain berkaitan dengan urusniaga sekuriti, komisen peniaga pasaran hadapan komoditi, perkhidmatan berkaitan pengurusan aset, perkhidmatan operasi dan pengawalseliaan pasaran kewangan, perkhidmatan jagaan sekuriti tidak berkepentingan.
- g. Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.** Caj bagi penggunaan harta intelek termasuklah:
- Caj bagi penggunaan hak intelek, seperti paten, cap dagang, hak cipta, rekacipta dan proses industri, rahsia perdagangan, dan francais, dimana hak wujud daripada penyelidikan dan pembangunan, serta daripada pemasaran; dan
  - Caj ke atas lesen untuk mengeluarkan semula dan/atau mengedarkan harta intelek yang terkandung dalam ciptaan asal atau prototaip, seperti hak cipta ke atas buku dan manuskrip, perisian komputer, sinematografi dan rakaman bunyi, dan hak yang berkaitan, seperti rakaman persembahan secara langsung untuk siaran televisyen, kabel atau satelit.
- h. Perkhidmatan Telekomunikasi, Komputer, dan Maklumat** Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi merangkumi transmisi siaran bunyi, imej, data, atau maklumat lain melalui telefon, telex, telegram, radio, dan televisyen satelit, mel elektronik dan faksimili termasuklah perkhidmatan rangkaian perniagaan, *teleconferencing*, dan perkhidmatan sokongan.
- Perkhidmatan komputer termasuklah perkhidmatan berkaitan perisian dan perkakasan dan perkhidmatan pemprosesan data. Ini termasuklah jualan perisian khas dan bukan khas, pemasangan dan perkhidmatan perundingan.

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Perkhidmatan maklumat termasuk perkhidmatan agensi berita, perkhidmatan pangkalan data (konsep pangkalan data, penyimpanan, dan penyebaran), dan langganan langsung bukan-pukul akhbar dan majalah, sama ada melalui pos, penghantaran elektronik, atau cara lain.

### **i. Perkhidmatan Perniagaan Lain**

Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain termasuklah perkhidmatan penyelidikan dan pembangunan, perkhidmatan profesional dan pengurusan perundingan, teknikal, perkhidmatan perdagangan dan perniagaan lain.

Perkhidmatan penyelidikan dan pembangunan meliputi perkhidmatan berkaitan dengan penyelidikan asas, penyelidikan gunaan, dan eksperimen pembangunan produk dan proses baru. Ini termasuklah jualan terus hasil daripada kerja-kerja penyelidikan dan pembangunan, seperti; paten, hak cipta, maklumat atau proses industri.

Perkhidmatan profesional dan pengurusan perundingan merangkumi perkhidmatan bantuan nasihat, bimbingan dan operasi yang disediakan kepada perniagaan untuk polisi dan strategi serta perancangan keseluruhan perniagaan, penstrukturan dan kawalan kepada organisasi. Ini termasuk perkhidmatan undang-undang, perakaunan, perundingan pengurusan, perkhidmatan pengurusan, perkhidmatan perhubungan awam, pengiklanan, penyelidikan pasaran, dan perkhidmatan pengumpulan pendapat awam.

### **j. Perkhidmatan Persendirian, Kebudayaan, dan Rekreasi**

Merujuk kepada perkhidmatan berkaitan audio-visual dan perkhidmatan berkaitan dengannya; dan perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan, dan rekreasi lain. Ini termasuk bayaran bagi akses siaran televisyen sulit, sewaan audio-visual dan produk berkaitan, bayaran kepada pelakon, pengarah dan pengeluar, perkhidmatan pendidikan, perkhidmatan kesihatan, perkhidmatan sukan, rekreasi dan hiburan.

### **k. Barangan dan Perkhidmatan Kerajaan t.t.t.l.**

Ini adalah transaksi oleh sektor awam dengan bukan residen yang tidak direkodkan ditempat lain dalam komponen BOP. Transaksi ini termasuk perbelanjaan (barangan dan perkhidmatan) oleh perwakilan diplomat dan tentera Malaysia di luar negeri dan perwakilan diplomat dan tentera asing di Malaysia.

Eksport meliputi perbelanjaan modal dan operasi misi diplomatik asing, misi perdagangan dan organisasi antarabangsa di Malaysia. Import meliputi perbelanjaan modal dan operasi kedutaan Malaysia, suruhanjaya tinggi, misi perdagangan dan jabatan pelajar luar negeri.

### **iii. Pendapatan Primer**

Pendapatan primer meliputi dua jenis transaksi iaitu pampasan pekerja dan pendapatan pelaburan di antara residen dan bukan residen. Pampasan pekerja merujuk kepada upah, gaji dan faedah lain (dalam bentuk tunai atau barangan) yang diterima oleh pekerja residen yang bekerja di luar negeri atau yang dibayar kepada pekerja bukan residen yang bekerja di Malaysia.

Pendapatan pelaburan melibatkan terimaan pendapatan dan pembayaran ke atas aset dan liabiliti kewangan asing.

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BPM6 telah menggariskan kategori pendapatan pelaburan sebagai pendapatan pelaburan langsung, pendapatan pelaburan portfolio dan pendapatan pelaburan lain.

Pendapatan Pelaburan Langsung terdiri daripada:

- dividen, iaitu agihan keuntungan atas pemilikan ekuiti enterpris pelaburan langsung;
- remit keuntungan cawangan;
- perolehan dilabur semula, iaitu merujuk kepada perolehan saham langsung pelabur ke atas DIE yang tidak diagihkan. Keuntungan/kerugian saham langsung pelabur yang tidak diagihkan adalah dilihat sebagai penyediaan modal tambahan kepada enterpris; dan
- Faedah atas pinjaman dan sekuriti hutang dikalangan syarikat yang berkaitan.

Pendapatan pelaburan portfolio merupakan transaksi pendapatan di antara residen dan bukan residen ekoran daripada pemilikan saham, bon, nota, dan instrumen pasaran wang.

Pendapatan pelaburan lain merangkumi:

- pendapatan sektor awam iaitu Kerajaan Pusat, kerajaan negeri, badan berkanun, Bank Negara Malaysia dan Agensi kerajaan, yang diterima daripada atau dibayar kepada kerajaan asing, bank pusat atau organisasi antarabangsa; dan
- pendapatan sektor swasta, seperti faedah daripada pinjaman, deposit, dan dll.

### **iv. Pendapatan Sekunder**

Pendapatan sekunder meliputi transaksi ekonomi yang tidak berbalas. Ia merekodkan entri pengimbang yang diperlukan dalam sistem catatan beregu dalam BOP, iaitu apabila sumber (barangan, perkhidmatan dan aset kewangan) dibekalkan tanpa menerima balasan yang mempunyai nilai ekonomi.

Pendapatan sekunder adalah diklasifikasikan kepada dua kategori standard utama: kerajaan dan sektor lain yang meliputi pindahan peribadi dan pindahan semasa lain secara tunai (cth. pencen, denda, cukai, hadiah yang dimenangi dari loteri) atau bentuk barangan (cth. hadiah makanan, bekalan perubatan, pakaian).

Jika bukan residen membekalkan sumber kepada residen, item pengimbang kredit diperlukan dan jika sebaliknya, item pengimbang debit diperlukan.

Oleh kerana pindahan berperanan sebagai item pengimbang kepada sumber atau item kewangan yang dibekalkan tanpa balasan, maka nilainya haruslah bersamaan dengan nilai sebenar sumber atau item kewangan yang dibekalkan itu. Pada prinsipnya, pindahan dicatatkan pada ketika sumber yang diimbangnya bertukar milik.

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### 5. Akaun Modal

Akaun modal terdiri daripada dua komponen iaitu perolehan/pelupusan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran dan pindahan modal.

#### i. Perolehan / Pelupusan Kasar Aset Bukan Kewangan Bukan Pengeluaran

Ia terdiri daripada urusan sumber asli (cth. tanah), kontrak, lesen dan pajakan dan aset pemasaran dan muhibah (terdiri daripada jenama, cap dagangan, logo, dan nama domain). Item-item tersebut juga dimasukkan dalam perolehan/pelupusan tanah oleh kedutaan asing.

#### ii. Pindahan Modal

Pindahan modal adalah entri pengimbang kepada transaksi modal sehalu. Ia termasuk hutang luput, tuntutan insuran bukan hayat, geran pelaburan, jaminan *one-off* dan andaian hutang lain, cukai dan pindahan modal lain.

### 6. Akaun Kewangan

Akaun kewangan mengukur aset dan liabiliti bersih Malaysia kepada negara lain di dunia. Ia diklasifikasikan mengikut kategori fungsi iaitu pelaburan langsung, pelaburan portfolio, derivatif kewangan, aset rizab dan pelaburan lain. Akaun kewangan mencerminkan bagaimana lebihan dalam akaun semasa di digunakan atau bagaimana defisit dibiayai. Oleh itu, lebihan mungkin dicerminkan oleh pelaburan luar negeri atau pemberian pinjaman ke luar negeri atau pengumpulan aset rizab.

Aset kewangan asing dan liabiliti tanggungan adalah tuntutan oleh residen kepada satu ekonomi terhadap residen ekonomi lain. Kewujudan tuntutan tersebut, walau bagaimanapun, secara umumnya akan direkodkan di dua lembaranimbangan, iaitu lembaranimbangan penghantar dimana tuntutan terhadapnya diadakan sebagai liabiliti, dan lembaranimbangan kepada pemegang tuntutan yang akan merekodkan urusan sebagai aset.

#### i. Pelaburan Langsung

Pelaburan langsung ialah kategori pelaburan antarabangsa yang mencerminkan objektif entiti residen dalam sesebuah ekonomi memperoleh hak kepentingan jangka panjang di dalam enterpris residen ekonomi lain. Hak kepentingan jangka panjang merujuk kepada wujudnya hubungan jangka panjang di antara pelabur langsung dengan enterpris pelaburan langsung dan mempunyai kuasa dalam pengurusan enterpris tersebut. Pegangan sekurang-kurangnya 10 peratus dalam enterpris ialah sebagai bukti wujudnya hubungan tersebut. Pelaburan langsung meliputi semua transaksi di antara pelabur langsung dengan enterpris pelaburan langsung dalam Hubungan Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDIR). Instrumen kewangan yang diliputi di bawah pelaburan langsung termasuklah ekuiti, perolehan dilabur semula dan instrumen hutang (seperti pinjaman dan pendahuluan antara syarikat, kredit perdagangan).

Berdasarkan BPM6, pelaburan langsung dipersembahkan mengikut asas aset dan liabiliti. Aset merujuk kepada semua pelaburan di luar negeri bagi kedua-dua pelabur langsung dan enterpris pelaburan langsung di Malaysia, sementara liabiliti merujuk kepada semua pelaburan di Malaysia bagi kedua-dua pelabur langsung dan enterpris pelaburan langsung di luar negeri.

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Berdasarkan BPM5, pelaburan langsung ditunjukkan mengikut asas prinsip arah aliran. DIA diperolehi daripada perbezaan antara aset pelabur langsung Malaysia dengan liabilitinya, sementara FDI diperolehi daripada perbezaan antara liabiliti enterpris pelaburan langsung Malaysia dengan asetnya.

- ii. Pelaburan Portfolio** Pelaburan portfolio melibatkan urusan antarabangsa dalam sekuriti ekuiti (cth. saham) dan sekuriti hutang (cth. bon dan nota, sukuk, dan instrumen pasaran wang), selain daripadanya termasuk dalam pelaburan langsung dan aset rizab.
- iii. Derivatif Kewangan** Instrumen kewangan yang dihubungkan dengan instrumen kewangan lain atau petunjuk atau komoditi, dan mempunyai risiko kewangan tertentu (seperti risiko kadar faedah, risiko mata wang, risiko harga ekuiti dan komoditi, risiko kredit, dll.) yang boleh diniagakan secara berasingan di pasaran kewangan. Contoh derivatif kewangan ialah opsiyen (termasuk waran), niaga hadapan, kontrak hadapan dan swap.
- iv. Pelaburan Lain** Merujuk kepada pelaburan selain daripada pelaburan langsung dan pelaburan portfolio yang terdiri daripada mata wang & deposit, pinjaman yang dikaitkan dengan pajakan kewangan, kredit perdagangan dan pendahuluan tanpa mengira tempoh pembayaran balik, dan akaun lain yang belum terima/bayar. Urusniaga pelaburan lain berlaku di antara residen dan pihak yang tidak berkaitan dengan bukan-residen. Sebarang urusan di bawah pelaburan langsung adalah dikecualikan.
- v. Ekuiti** Terdiri daripada semua saham dalam syarikat subsidiari dan bersekutu, serta sumbangan lain (barangan, perkhidmatan dan sumber lain). Kesemua saham yang dikeluarkan termasuklah saham biasa, saham premium dan saham keutamaan yang mempunyai hak mengundi.
- vi. Perolehan Dilabur Semula** Pendapatan mengikut peratusan pemilikan ekuiti yang dipegang oleh pelabur langsung yang tidak diagihkan sebagai dividen tetapi sebaliknya dilaburkan semula ke dalam enterpris tersebut.
- vii. Sekuriti Hutang** Sekuriti hutang termasuk bon, debentur, nota kewangan, nota janji hutang dan lain-lain sekuriti bukan-ekuiti yang boleh diniagakan, dan biasanya diniagakan (didagangkan) dalam pasaran kewangan yang teratur.
- viii. Matawang dan Deposit** Matawang terdiri daripada nota dan syiling yang mempunyai nilai tetap nominal dan dikeluarkan atau disahkan oleh bank-bank pusat atau kerajaan.  
  
Deposit merujuk kepada semua jenis deposit di bank seperti akaun simpanan, akaun semasa, akaun tetap dan deposit masa lain.
- ix. Pinjaman** Termasuk semua pinjaman dan pendahuluan (kecuali akaun belum terima/bayar). Ia juga meliputi pajakan kewangan dan perjanjian pembelian semula.

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### x. Kredit Perdagangan dan Pendahuluan

Merujuk kepada kemudahan kredit yang diberikan oleh pengeksport kepada pengimport bagi barangan dan perkhidmatan (tidak termasuk *Letter of Credit*). Kemudahan kredit ini biasanya mempunyai tempoh matang kurang daripada tiga bulan.

Pendahuluan merujuk kepada pendahuluan bagi kerja yang sedang dilaksanakan (atau yang akan dilaksanakan) dimana pelanggan belum membuat bayaran pendahuluan bagi barangan dan perkhidmatan tersebut.

### xi. Lain-Lain Akaun Belum Terima/Bayar

Termasuk semua akaun lain yang belum terima/bayar selain daripadanya termasuk dalam kredit perdagangan dan pendahuluan atau instrumen lain yang terakru tetapi belum dibayar.

## 7. Aset Rizab

Aset rizab merujuk kepada tuntutan BNM terhadap bukan residen bagi memenuhi keperluan BOP. Aset ini terdiri daripada pegangan BNM terhadap SDR, Kedudukan Dana Rizab Malaysia, Emas & Tukaran Asing dan Sumber IMF.

SDR – SDR ialah aset yang diwujudkan oleh IMF untuk memenuhi keperluan global apabila ia diperlukan. Ia diwujudkan sebagai tambahan kepada aset rizab yang sedia ada.

Kedudukan Rizab IMF – Kedudukan rizab Malaysia di IMF dirujuk dalam terma SDR, yang mencerminkan urusan dengan IMF dalam suatu tempoh. IMF akan membenarkan Malaysia untuk membeli SDR atau matawang negara lain sebagai pertukaran kepada Ringgit. Pembelian (atau pengeluaran) matawang negara lain daripada IMF menyebabkan kedudukan rizab Malaysia di IMF akan berkurangan sebaliknya penjualan semula (pembayaran balik) akan menyebabkan kesan sebaliknya.

Emas & Tukaran Asing – Pegangan emas merujuk kepada emas monetari yang dipegang oleh BNM. Rizab pertukaran asing yang dipegang biasanya dalam bentuk mata wang utama digunakan untuk tujuan bayaran perdagangan. Rizab ini juga diperlukan dalam memenuhi keperluan permintaan matawang asing, daripada residen dan bukan residen, yang bukan hanya untuk pembayaran perdagangan tetapi juga untuk pembayaran perkhidmatan, pelaburan dan pembayaran lain.

Sumber IMF – IMF mengekalkan sumber kewangan yang besar bagi membiayai ketidakseimbangan sementara Imbangan Pembayaran atau kedudukan rizab negara ahlinya. Sumber ini bersifat pusingan dan ia diwujudkan daripada matawang negara ahli sebagai kuota langganan. IMF boleh menambahkan sumber tersebut melalui pinjaman.

## 8. Kesilapan dan Ketinggalan Bersih

Kesilapan dan ketinggalan bersih berlaku disebabkan terkurang atau lebih anggaran pada setiap item dalam BOP. Perbezaan terjadi berikutan penggunaan pelbagai sumber data dalam penyusunan, perbezaan masa perekodan dan faktor penilaian harga (keuntungan atau kerugian atas tukaran wang asing).

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### C. SUMBER DATA

Penyusunan Anggaran Imbangan Pembayaran menggunakan sumber data berikut:

(i) Sumber Primer:

- Penyiasatan Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa – usaha sama antara BNM dan Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia;
- Penyiasatan Perdagangan Perkhidmatan Antarabangsa (Pengangkutan dan Telekomunikasi) yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan; dan
- Penyiasatan Perbelanjaan Residen Malaysia di Bandar Sempadan yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan.

(ii) Sumber Sekunder:

- Perangkaan pelancongan yang disusun oleh Lembaga Penggalakan Pelancongan Malaysia berdasarkan Penyiasatan Pemergian Pelawat dengan data tambahan daripada Jabatan Imegresen;
- Sistem Transaksi Maklumat Antarabangsa (ITIS) BNM; dan
- Rekod pentadbiran sektor awam dan swasta - sektor awam merujuk kepada BNM, Jabatan Akauntan Negara, Jabatan Kastam Diraja Malaysia, Kementerian Pertahanan, Kementerian Luar Negeri dan dsbnya.

### D. AMALAN DATA AWALAN DAN SEMAKAN

Amalan yang digunapakai oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia bagi keluaran data awalan dan data disemak ialah:

- Data awalan dikeluarkan selepas tujuh minggu selepas suku tahun rujukan;
- Data disemak bagi tahun sebelumnya akan diterbitkan pada suku pertama tahun semasa; dan
- Data akhir akan diterbitkan setahun selepas data disemak diterbitkan.

Kebanyakannya disemak disebabkan oleh pelaporan terkini atau yang telah disemak oleh pembekal data.

### E. PEMBUNARAN

Sebarang perbezaan pada data yang dilaporkan adalah disebabkan oleh pembundaran.

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### A. INTRODUCTION

Malaysia's Balance of Payments statistics measure the international economic transactions between Malaysia and the rest of the world in terms of magnitude and types of transactions in current, capital, and financial accounts. The compilation is in accordance with the methodology set forth in the Sixth Edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

### B. CONCEPT AND COVERAGE

#### 1. Resident

A resident is:

- a person who has stayed or lived in Malaysia for at least one year; and
- a company or institution located/operating in Malaysia where its centre of predominant economic interest is in Malaysia.

Centre of predominant economic interest of an institutional unit in a economic territory existed where some location, dwelling, place of production or other premises on which or from which the unit engages and intends to continue engaging, either indefinitely or over a finite but long period of time, in economic activities and transactions on a significant scale.

#### 2. Non-Resident

A non-resident refers to a person, company or institution that lives in, or is located/operating in a country outside Malaysia.

Residency status of foreign official representatives, international organizations, foreign students and medical patients, are as follows:

- foreign official representatives (embassies, consulates, military bases, foreign general government) in Malaysia are considered as extra-territorial and, therefore are treated as non-residents;
- Malaysia's official representatives abroad are treated as residents of Malaysia;
- international organisations are not considered as residents of any economy/country; and
- foreign students and foreign patients are treated as resident of their country of origin.

#### 3. Double Entry System

A system that follows the internationally accepted accounting principle of recording two equal entries for each transaction. Credit entries are used to record exports of goods and services, income receivable and financial transactions involving reductions in financial assets or increase in liabilities. Conversely, debit entries are used to record imports and services, income payable and financial transactions involving increase of assets or decrease in liabilities.



## TECHNICAL NOTES

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### 4. Current Account

It measures net provision of real resources namely goods, services, primary and secondary income to or from the rest of the world. A surplus in current account arises when earnings exceed spending, while a deficit occurs when it reversed. A deficit in the current account may be financed by foreign investment inflows or external borrowings or a draw downs on reserve assets.

#### i. Goods

All transactions of goods that involved change of ownership between residents and non-residents are covered. The goods are valued at their market price. Goods covers general merchandise, goods for processing, net export of goods under merchanting, and nonmonetary gold.

Distributive services in connection with goods that are performed up to the customs frontier included in merchandise. Those distributive services that are performed beyond that frontier by local carrier are classified as exports of freight.

The change of ownership rule adopted for defining merchandise ensures in principle that the component is consistent as to coverage and timing with other components in the balance of payments. However, the international standards for trade statistics are based on physical movements of goods across the customs frontier.

Generally, the change of ownership of most goods occurs at the same time when it physically moves across the frontier.

A convenient proxy for the market value at Malaysia's customs frontier is the f.o.b. value on exports reported to Customs by exporters and the c.i.f. on imports reported by importers.

- Exports f.o.b. refer to the value of the goods in the market at the statistical/customs frontier, including all costs of transporting the goods to the statistical/customs frontier, export and other duties payable as well as the cost of loading the goods onto the carrier unless the latter cost is borne by the carrier.
- Imports c.i.f. refer to the value of the goods in the market at the statistical/customs frontier, including all charges for transport and insurance whilst in transit but excluding the cost of unloading from the ship, aircraft or vehicle, unless it is borne by the carrier. The c.i.f. value is adjusted to f.o.b. valuation for the compilation of balance of payments statistics.

The value of goods as obtained from customs declarations (trade statistics) is adjusted for coverage to include transactions of commercial ships and aircrafts, which are delivered outside Malaysia, import of military goods and exports/imports of water to/from Singapore. On the other hand, the exclusion of exports/imports for which no change of ownership includes returned goods (such goods were imported earlier, but were subsequently returned because of defects or did not meet certain specifications) and second-hand vehicles exported/imported for personal use.

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The balance on goods is differ between the external trade and BOP statistics because of:

- imports are recorded in c.i.f. in external trade statistics; and
- goods are adjusted for coverage and timing for change of ownership in BOP.

Merchanting is defined as purchase of goods by a resident from a non-resident and the subsequent resale to another non-resident without the goods being present in Malaysia. The difference between the purchase and resale values of the goods is recorded as net export of goods under merchanting.

### ii. Services

Services are the result of a production activity that changes the conditions of the consuming units, or facilitates the exchange of products or financial assets. Services are not generally separate items over which ownership rights can be established and cannot generally be separated from their production.

#### a. Maintenance and Repair Services n.i.e.

Includes maintenance and repair works by residents on goods owned by non resident (and vice versa). The repairs may be performed at the site of the repairer or elsewhere. Maintenance and repairs on ships, aircraft and other transport equipment are included.

Exclude:

- Cleaning of transport equipment (included in transport services);
- Construction repairs and maintenance (included in construction); and
- Maintenance and repairs of computers (included in computer services).

### b. Transport

Transport covers all modes of transportation namely sea, air, other modes (including land, internal waterway, space, and pipeline) and postal and courier services. It involves the carriage of passengers, freight (movement of goods) and related supporting and auxiliary services. Supporting activities and auxiliary services exclude rentals (charter hire) of carriers without crew are included in other business services.

#### (i) Freight Services

(a) This item covers transportation and distributive services which are performed by:

- residents on merchandise and most other movable goods acquired or owned by non-residents (on Malaysia's exports); and
- non-residents on merchandise and most other movable goods acquired or owned by residents (on Malaysia's imports). Merchandise insurance on Malaysia's imports are included under this category.

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- (b) Transport of goods is always considered to begin at the customs frontier of the exporting country. The main purpose of specifying a convention is to provide a basis for recording the transport of goods, consistent with a uniform free on board (f.o.b.) valuation basis for the goods component. The procedures for compilation are as follows:
- to enter as exports all services performed by residents on Malaysia's/other countries' exports, once these have been loaded on board the carrier at the customs frontier of Malaysia/other countries from which the goods are being exported; and
  - to enter as imports all services performed by foreign residents on Malaysia's imports, once these have been loaded on board the carrier at the customs frontier of the country from which they are imported.
- (c) Freight payments to non-resident shipping and airline companies for services rendered in connection with Malaysia's imports. Freight earnings by resident carriers for the carriage of Malaysia's imports are excluded based on the underlying conventional assumption that all freight expenses incurred on imports are borne by residents.

### **(ii) Passenger Services**

- (a) Passenger services relates to the service performed in the international transport of people. Other services for which passengers make expenditures on board carriers or for which they pay charges to carriers, such as those for excess baggage or other personal accompanying effects are also included.
- (b) In order to avoid practical difficulties in determining the residency of passengers, the convention is adopted whereby passenger fares sold within Malaysia are deemed to be sold to residents. Likewise, passenger fares sold in foreign countries are deemed to be sold to non-residents.

### **(iii) Other Transport Services**

- (a) Port and airport services relating to the procurement of services by shippers/carriers for consumption in their operations are captured here. The services include stevedoring, airport and harbour fees, pilotage, towage, maintenance and repair.
- (b) Other related services performed by shippers/carriers and similar equipments such as towboats, tugboats and salvage operations also form part of this component.

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### (iv) Postal and Courier Services

Postal and courier services cover pick-up, transport and delivery of parcels, packages, and other printed documents. Exclude are financial rendered by postal administration entities, such as postal giro, banking and savings account services, and storage of goods charges.

### c. Travel

- (i) The item refers to the goods and services such as accommodation, meals, entertainment, internal transportation and gifts and souvenirs acquired from Malaysia by visitors during their stay in Malaysia and from abroad by Malaysian visitors travelling overseas. Expenditure by ships/carriers crews are also taken into account. The international carriage of visitors is recorded under transport services.
- (ii) Both types of visitors namely tourists and excursionists are included in the compilation. The Malaysia Tourism Promotion Board defines tourists and excursionists as follows:
- **Tourists**  
“Foreigners travelling to Malaysia for any reason other than following an activity remunerated from within Malaysia and stayed for at least a night but not exceeding one year”; and
  - **Excursionists**  
“Foreigners travelling to Malaysia for any reason other than following an activity remunerated from within Malaysia and stayed less than 24 hours without an overnight stay”.
- (iii) Tourists are grouped under business travel and personal travel. Business travel covers travelers going abroad for all types of business activities: carrier crews; government employees on official travel. Personal travel covers travelers going abroad for purposes other than business such as visits, vacation, participation in recreational and cultural activities or for performing the Hajj or Umrah/pilgrimage.
- (iv) The Travel component also includes the expenditure of Malaysian students who study overseas, and foreign students studying in Malaysia. Students remain residents of their economies of origin regardless of their length of stay in another economy.
- (vi) Health-related expenditure for both credit and debit are also part of travel. This expenditure incurred by non-resident patients in Malaysia (credit) or Malaysian residents seeking medical treatment abroad (debit) are included in this category.

### d. Construction

Construction services cover both new and repair work and are performed for a short time period, less than one year. Construction is valued on a gross basis inclusive of all goods and services used as input to the work and other cost of production. This relates to site preparation work, construction and completion work for buildings (painting, plumbing, demolition, etc.), construction work for civil engineering, installation of machinery and assembly work and other construction (such as renting services of construction or demolition equipment with operator; exterior cleaning work of building, etc.)

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**e. Insurance and Pension Services**

Covers the services of providing life insurance, non-life insurance, reinsurance, freight insurance, pensions and auxiliary services to insurance.

**f. Financial Services**

Covers financial, intermediary and auxiliary services (except those of insurance enterprises and pension funds) conducted between residents and non-residents. The services charges included deposit and lending services (i.e. application and commitment fees, fees for one-off guarantees, early or late repayment fees or penalties, and account charges). Also included are commissions and other fees related to letters of credit, bankers' acceptances, lines of credit, financial leasing, foreign exchange transactions, commissions and other fees related to transactions in securities, commissions of commodity futures traders, services related to asset management, financial market operational and regulatory services, security custody services but excluded interest.

**g. Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.**

Charges for the use of intellectual property include:

- chargers for the use of propriety rights, such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, industrial processes and designs, trade secrets, and franchises, where rights arise from research and development, as well as from marketing; and
- charges for licenses to reproduce and/or distribute intellectual property embodied in produced originals or prototypes, such as copyrights on books and manuscripts, computer software, cinematographic works and sound recordings, and related rights, such as for the recording of live performances and for television, cable or satellite broadcast.

**h. Telecommunications, Computer, and Information Services**

Telecommunications services encompass the broadcast of transmission of sound, image, data, or other information by telephone, telex, telegram, radio, and television satellite, electronic mail and facsimile including business network services, teleconferencing and support services

Computer services consist of hardware and software related services and data processing services. These include sales of customized and non-customized software, installation and consultancy services.

Information services include news agencies services, database services (database conception, storage, and dissemination), and direct non-bulk subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, whether by mail, electronic transmission, or other means.

**i. Other Business Services**

Other business services comprise research and development services, professional and management consulting services, technical, trade related and other business services.

Research and development services cover those services associated with basic research, applied research, and experimental development of new products and processes. This includes outright sales as a result of research and development work, such as; patents, copyrights, information or industrial processes.

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Professional and management consulting services covers advisory, guidance and operational assistance services provided to businesses for business policy and strategy and the overall planning, structuring and control of an organization. This include legal services, accounting, management consulting, managerial services, public relations services, advertising, market research, and public opinion polling services.

Technical, trade-related and other business services comprise of services related to architectural, engineering, other technical, waste treatment and de-pollution, agricultural, mining, operating leasing, trade-related and other business services.

### **j. Personal, Cultural, and Recreational Services**

Refers to services associated to audio-visual and related services; and other personal, cultural, and recreational services. This includes charges for access to encrypted televisions channels, rental of audio-visual and related products, fees to actors, directors and producers, education services, health services, sports, recreational and entertainment services.

### **k. Government Goods and Services n.i.e.**

These are transactions by the public sector with non-residents, which are not recorded elsewhere in the BOP components. The transactions include expenditures (goods and services) of Malaysia's diplomatic and military representative abroad and of foreign governments' diplomatic and military representative in Malaysia.

Export covers operating and capital expenditures of foreign diplomatic missions, trade missions and international organisations in Malaysia. Import covers operating and capital expenditure of Malaysia's embassies, high commissions, trade missions and students' departments abroad.

### **iii. Primary Income**

Primary income covers two types of transactions namely compensation of employees and investment income between residents and non-residents. Compensation of employees refers to wages, salaries, and other benefits (in cash or in kind) earned by resident workers working abroad or paid to non-resident workers working in Malaysia.

Investment income involves income receipts and payments on external financial assets and liabilities.

Direct investment income includes:

- dividends, which are the distribution of profits in respect of equity held within direct investment enterprises;
- remitted profit of branches;
- reinvested earnings, which refers to direct investor's share of earnings of DIE that are not distributed. The direct investor's shares of profits/losses that are not distributed are conceived of as providing additional capital to the enterprises; and
- interest on loans and debt securities between related companies.

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Portfolio investment income comprises income transactions between residents and non-residents and is derived from holdings of shares, bonds, notes, and money market instruments.

Other investment income covers:

- income of the public sector namely, Federal Government, state governments, statutory authorities, Bank Negara Malaysia and other government related agencies, which is to be received from or payable to foreign governments, central banks or international organisations; and
- income of the private sector, such as interest from loans, deposits, and etc.

### **iv. Secondary Income**

Secondary income covers economic transactions that are unrequited. It records the offsetting entries required by the double entry system for BOP, when resources (goods, services and financial assets) are provided without something of economic value being received in return.

Secondary income are classified into two main standard categories: general government and other sectors which covers personal transfers and other current transfers in cash (e.g. pension, fines, taxes, prizes won from lotteries) or in kind (e.g. gifts of foods, medical supplies, clothing).

In the case of resources being provided by non-residents to residents, offsetting transfer credits are required and vice versa when residents provide resources to non-residents.

Since unrequited transfers are defined to be offsetting entries for the provision of real resources or financial items without a quid pro quo, the value of the unrequited transfers has to be the same as that of the real and financial resources to which the unrequited transfers are offsets. In principle, unrequited transfers are to be recorded at the same time when the resources to which they are offset, change ownership.

### **5. Capital Account**

Capital account comprises of two components namely gross acquisition/disposal of nonproduced nonfinancial assets and capital transfers.

#### **i. Gross Acquisition / Disposal of Nonproduced Nonfinancial Assets**

It comprises transactions in natural resources (e.g. land), contracts, leases and licenses and marketing assets and goodwill (consist of brand names, trademarks, logos, and domain names). These items also include acquisition/disposal of land by a foreign embassy.

#### **ii. Capital Transfers**

Capital transfers are the offset entries to one sided transactions of a capital nature. It includes debt forgiveness, nonlife insurance claims, investment grants, one-off guarantees and other debt assumption, taxes and other capital transfers.

### **6. Financial Account**

Financial account measures Malaysia's net assets and liabilities to the rest of the world. It is classified according to the functional categories namely direct investment, portfolio investment, financial derivatives, other investment and reserve assets. Financial account reflects how the surplus in the current account is utilized or how the deficit is financed. Thus, a surplus may be reflected in investments abroad or overseas lending or accumulation of reserve assets.

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Foreign financial assets and their matching liabilities are claims by resident of one economy upon a resident of another economy. The existence of such claims, therefore, generally will be recorded on two balance sheets, namely the balance sheet of the transactor against which the claims are held as liabilities, and the balance sheet at of the holder of the claims who will record the transactions as assets.

### **i. Direct Investment**

Direct investment is a category of international investment that reflects the objective of a resident entity in one economy obtaining a lasting interest in an enterprise resident in another economy. The lasting interest implies the existence of a long-term relationship between the direct investor and the enterprise and a significant degree of influence on the management of the enterprise. An ownership of at least 10 per cent of the voting power of the enterprise is evidence of such relationship. Direct investment covers all transactions between direct investors and direct investment enterprises within the Foreign Direct Investment Relationship (FDIR). Financial instruments covered under direct investment include equity, reinvestment of earnings and debt instruments (such as inter-company loans and advances, trade credits).

Under BPM6, direct investment is presented according to assets and liabilities basis. Asset refers to all investment abroad by both direct investors and direct investment enterprises in Malaysia, while liabilities refers to all investment in Malaysia by both direct investors and direct investment enterprises abroad.

Under BPM5, direct investment is presented according to directional principle basis. DIA is derived by netting off the assets of Malaysia's direct investors with its liabilities, while FDI is derived by netting off the liabilities of Malaysia's direct investment enterprises with its assets.

### **ii. Portfolio Investment**

Portfolio investment involves international transactions in equity securities (e.g. shares) and debt securities (e.g. bonds and notes, sukuk, and money market instruments), apart from those included in direct investment and reserve assets.

### **iii. Financial Derivatives**

Financial instruments that are linked to another financial instruments or indicators or commodities, and through which specific financial risks (such as rate risks, currency, equity and commodity price risks, credit risks, etc.) can be traded in financial markets in their own rights. Examples of financial derivatives are options (including warrants), futures, forward contracts and swaps.

### **iv. Other Investment**

Refers to investment other than direct and portfolio investment, which comprises of currency & deposits, loans associated with financial leases, trade credits irrespective of the length of the repayment period, and other accounts receivable/payable. Transactions of other investment occur between resident with nonrelated parties of nonresident. Any transactions under direct investments are excluded.



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- v. Equity** Comprises all shares in subsidiaries and associates, and other contributions (goods, services and other resources). All classes of shares on issues include ordinary shares, premium shares and participating preference shares.
- vi. Reinvestment of Earnings** Earnings proportionate to the percentage ownership of the equity owned by the direct investor that are not paid out as dividends but instead reinvested in the enterprise.
- vii. Debt Securities** Debt securities include bonds, debentures, commercial paper, promissory notes and other tradable non-equity securities, and are usually traded (tradable) in organised financial markets.
- viii. Currency and Deposits** Currency consists of notes and coins that are of fixed nominal values and are issued or authorized by central banks or governments. Deposits refers to all types of deposits in banks such as saving accounts, current accounts, fixed deposits and other time deposits.
- ix. Loans** Include all loans and advances (except account receivable/payable). It also covers the treatment of financial leases and repurchase agreements.
- x. Trade Credit and Advances** Refers to credit facilities provided by exporter to importer for extension in goods and services (exclude Letter of Credit). These facilities usually have maturity period of less than three months.
- Advances refer to advances for work that is in progress (or is yet to be undertaken) and prepayment by customers for goods and services not yet provided.
- xi. Other Accounts Receivable / Payable** Include all other accounts receivable/payable other than those included in trade credits and advances or other instruments that have accrued but have not been paid.
- 7. Reserve Assets** The reserve assets refer to BNM's claims against non-residents for meeting BOP needs. These assets comprise BNM's holdings of SDR, Malaysia's Reserve Position in the Fund, Gold & Foreign Exchange and IMF Resources.
- SDR - The SDR is an interest-bearing asset created by the IMF to meet global needs, as and when it arises. It was created as a supplement to existing reserve assets.
- IMF Reserve Position - The reserve position of Malaysia with the IMF, defined in terms of SDR, reflects transactions with the IMF during the period. When the IMF makes its resources available to Malaysia, it does so by allowing Malaysia to purchase SDR or other members' currencies in exchange for the Ringgit. Purchases (or drawings) of other member's currencies from the IMF by Malaysia would result in a decline in its reserve position with the IMF while repurchases (or repayments) would have the opposite effect.

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Gold & Foreign Exchange - Gold holdings refer to monetary gold held by BNM. Foreign exchange reserves are held mainly in the denomination of the major currencies which are used for the settlement of trade. These reserves are required to meet the demands for foreign currencies, from both residents and non-residents, not only for trade settlements but for services, investment and other payments.

IMF Resources - The IMF maintains a large pool of resources from which to help finance temporary imbalances in the Balance of Payments or reserve position of its members. These resources are of a revolving character and are primarily derived from currencies made available by members as their quota subscriptions. The IMF may supplement these resources by borrowing.

### 8. Net Errors and Omissions

Net error & omissions arises from under or over estimation of each item in BOP. Discrepancies occur due to various data sources used in compilation, different time of recording and valuation factors (gains or losses on exchange rates).

### C. DATA SOURCES

Data for compiling the Balance of Payments estimates are sourced as follows:

#### (i) Primary sources:

- BNM – DOSM Joint Survey on International Investment Position;
- Survey on International Trade in Services (Transportation and Telecommunication) conducted by the Department; and
- Survey on Expenditure of Malaysian Residents at Border Town conducted by the Department.

#### (ii) Secondary sources:

- Tourism statistics compiled by the Malaysia Tourism Promotion Board, using data emanating from its Departing Visitors' Survey with supplementary data from the Immigration Department;
- BNM's International Transactions Information System (ITIS); and
- Administrative records of the public and private sectors - public sector refers to BNM, Accountant-General's Office, Royal Malaysian Customs Department, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and etc. are used.

### D. DATA RELEASE AND REVISION PRACTICE

The practice adopted by DOSM for preliminary data release and revision are:

- The preliminary data is released seven weeks after reference quarter;

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- Revision data for the previous year will be published in the first quarter of the current year; and
- Final data will be published a year after the release of revision data.

The revisions are mostly due to latest or revised reporting by data providers.

### **E. ROUNDING**

Any differences in the aggregated data are due to rounding.